MAY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3433.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1796.

The imported HORSE

BRITANNIC,

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

AT the ſtable of ISAAC KNIGHT, in Drinker's alley (the firſt alley below Race leading to Front-ſtreet) oppoſite the ſign of the New-York ſtage, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BRITANNIC is a full-bred hunter, imported from Briſtol, Old England, by——Biſhop, Eſq; into Annapolis, Maryland, and covered in Virginia till laſt fall. He is 5 hands and an half high, a good bay, with blacka main and tail, and a black liſt down his rump. He carries and moves equal to moſt covering horſe in the ſtate; as to his ſtrength and beauty, there are but few imported horſes that exceed him.

He will cover at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, and One Guinea the ſingle leap, or Six Pounds to inſure a foal.

N. B. Good paſture will be provided for mares coming from the country.

April 26.

SPECIMEN OF ELEGANT PRINTING.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Plantation or tract of land, lying in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, called PROSPECT,

ABOUT 6 miles from Joppa, and about 1 and an half from Tyſon & Lee's merchant mills, and 20 from Baltimore; containing 204 acres, about one half timber land, of good quality, a ſmall log houſe, ſome orchard, and other fruit trees; it is well watered by a number of good ſprings, and the land in general not hilly nor ſtony; late the property of Daniel Tyſon, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to JACOB TYSON, near the premiſes, WILLIAM GREGORY, No. 29, South Front-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Jenkin-town, 10 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road.

JONATHAN TYSON, Adminiſtrator.

April 22d, 1796.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain CASPER FABION, of Durham townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath for ſome time paſt propagated a report, that the right and title of my plantation in Williams townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate aforeſaid, is veſted in him, and not in me, which ſaid report I do aver to be falſe, and without the leaſt foundation. And I do hereby in this public manner, call upon the ſaid Caſper Fabion to come, in two months from this date, in order to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts and tranſactions of ſo long ſtanding between us, or he may expect to anſwer the neglect at another tribunal.

JACOB BUCHER.

Williams townſhip, Northampton county, April 6th, 1796. *

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

AT his houſe, No. 60, Walnut-ſtreet, has for ſale the following articles—three or four of Longman and Brodrip's firſt patent Piano Fortes, and ſome of the plain; alſo one Chamber Organ, and one Piano Forte, French made, large ſize; all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

April 27. *

LOST,

ON the 30th of March laſt, between the 12 mile ſtone, on the Oxford road, and the Philadelphia market, a parcel of Bank Notes, amounting to about 290 dollars. Whoever will give information to the Widow Heaton, at the 10 mile ſtone, in Abington townſhip, or Lewis Bender, No. 216 North Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

BENJAMIN HARMER.

April 19, 1796. *

GRAHAM & CLEMENT,

Druggiſts,

At the houſe lately carried on by Delany and M'Clure, No 78, South Second-ſtreet, and at their houſe, No. 223, the north-eaſt corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets.

HAVE for ſale, a very capital collection of freſh drugs and medicines, patent medicines, ſhop furniture and ſurgeons inſtruments, juſt arrived in the Concord, from London, on the loweſt terms for caſh or the uſual credit. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at the ſhorteſt notice. Medicine Cheſts for ſhipping or private families neatly put up, with ſuitable directions for their uſe.

April 20.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 12th inſtant, a negro ſlave, named ISHMEAL, well ſet, about five feet eight inches high, very ſenſible, and of a genteel behaviour, ſomething of a ſcholar, about thirty-eight years of age, his ſight ſomewhat bad, a blemiſh in one eye, if not both, but ſcarcely perceivable, the little finger on his right hand lays flat, the others on the ſame hand ſomewhat ſtiff, with a cut near his elbow, which left a ſcar; he is ſubject to drink; had on, when he went away, a led coloured full linſey coattee, trowſers of the ſame, a waiſtcoat near the ſame, with ſtriped back, a new ſurtout coat near the ſame colour, a light cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame, one brown coat, two pair of blue woolen footed ſtockings, much darned, one good fur hat, and one felt do. ſaid fellow plays well on the fiddle. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. NATHANIEL VANSANT.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell townſhip, county of Cumberland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſt. an indented ſervant boy, named *William Watſon*, about fifteen years of age, of a fair complexion, and ſhort hair; had on, and took with him, two coats, the one long, the other ſhort, jacket and overalls, all of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two ſhirts, one new, the other old, good ſhoes, and two pair of ſtockings, a new pocket bible, and an ink-ſtand. The ſame boy got hurt in his left elbow when at ſchool, and can hardly comb his own head with ſaid hand. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and lodges him in any gaol out of this ſtate, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars, and if in the ſtate, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11th, 1796. ‡

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours, (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Monday, the 4th inſt. April, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and one ſilver Watch ſtolen, the maker's name William Williams, London, No. 1010, Watch-makers are deſired to detect the villainy. The above reward will be paid, by

JAMES STARRETT, Watch-maker.

Brandywine Manor, April 20, 1796. *

The following is a copy of the letter received by the committee appointed to enquire into the ſituation of the ſon of General La Fayette.

"*Ramapagh, New-Jerſey, March 28th,* 1796.

(TRANSLATION.)

"SIR,

"I have juſt received the honorable reſolution, which the merits of my father have procured for me. Deign to expreſs to the Repreſentatives of the people of America *his* gratitude; my youth forbids me yet to ſpeak of mine. Every day reveals to me what he taught me, at every period of his life, ſo full of viciſſitude, and what he has repeated in a letter, written from the depth of his priſon. "I am convinced (he ſays) that the goodneſs of the United States, and the tenderneſs of my paternal friend, will need nothing to excite them."

"Arrived in America, ſome months ſince, I live in the country, in New-Jerſey, occupied in the purſuits of my education. I have no wants; if I had felt any, I ſhould have anſwered to the paternal ſolicitude of the Preſident of the United States, either by confiding them to him, or by accepting his offers. I ſhall hereafter conſider it a duty, to impart them to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, which deigns to enquire into my ſituation.

"I am as happy as a continual inquietude relative to the object of my firſt affections will permit. I have found benevolence wherever I have been known, and have often had the ſatisfaction of hearing thoſe, who were ignorant of my connections, ſpeak of their intereſt in the fate of my father, expreſs their admiration of, and partake the gratitude I feel for, the generous Dr. Bollman, who has done ſo much to break his chains.

"It is amid all theſe motives of emulation, that I ſhall continue my ſtudies: Every day more convinced of the duties which are impoſed by the goodneſs of Congreſs, and the names I have the honor to bear.

Geo. Waſhington Motier La Fayette."

The Hon. Edward Livingſton, Chairman, &c.

SALEM.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Salem, lawfully qualified to vote in town affairs, held at the Court-houſe on the 22d day of April, 1796.

Voted unanimouſly, (except four diſſenting perſons,) That the town of Salem preſent a memorial to the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, praying that they would make proviſion for carrying the treaty with Great-Britain into full and honourable effect.

Voted unanimouſly, That the draft now preſented and read to the town as a memorial, be accepted and approved of; and that the ſame be copied and preſented to the honourable the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Voted unanimouſly, That a committee be choſen to join the ſelectmen, to compleat a fair copy of ſaid memorial, and to preſent the ſame to the inhabitants of this town to be ſigned by them; and when compleated to forward the ſame to Benjamin Goodhue, Eſq; or ſome other member of Congreſs, to be preſented by them to the honourable the Repreſentatives of the United States. For this committee, Capt. Joſeph White, Benjamin Pickman, and John Treadwell, Eſqrs. Meſſrs. John Norris, William Gray, junr. and Captain Ephraim Emerton.

A true copy from the town records,

Atteſt, EDWARD NORRIS, Town-Clerk.

The meeting at Salem, yeſterday, was generally attended, although the warrant for it was not granted until nine o'clock on Thurſday evening; near five hundred citizens aſſembled, of whom only four differed to the firſt vote. The number expected to ſign will be near 700.

HARTFORD, April 25.

A great and general alarm appears to have been given to the citizens of Philadelphia and New-York, by the proceedings in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the Britiſh treaty. Buſineſs is almoſt ſuſpended. Apprehending a war with England, ſhould the treaty not be put into operation, the ſeveral inſurance companies have ſtopped underwriting; the banks have ceaſed diſcounting; and American produce has become almoſt ſtagnant in market—War, it ſeems, will be the conſequence of a refuſal in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to make the requiſite appropriations for carrying the treaty into effect. Apprehending this, and wiſhing to unite with their brethren of the United States, to prevent ſuch an evil, the citizens of Philadelphia and New-York ſent on, to the citizens of Hartford, ſundry communications, expreſſing their ardent wiſhes for the cooperation of the citizens of Connecticut with them, conſtitutionally to procure the neceſſarry appropriations to be made by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.—In conformity thereto, a ſpecial meeting of the freemen of this town was convened, on Thurſday laſt, at the North Meeting Houſe in this city. The meeting was unuſually full, and conſiſted of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the profeſſional, mercantile, mechanic, and farming intereſt. At the meeting, an almoſt unanimous vote paſſed to addreſs Congreſs, (there being three diſſentients only) earneſtly requeſting that proviſion may be made without delay, for carrying the treaty between the United States and Great Britain into immediate effect.

It was alſo reſolved to addreſs a circular letter to the reſpective towns in this ſtate, requeſting them to uſe their influence, conjointly, for the ſame purpoſe.—Alſo to ſend a copy of our addreſs to Congreſs, to all the towns in this ſtate.

The propriety of publiſhing the proceedings of this town on Thurſday laſt was doubted by ſome gentlemen; but in compliance with the example of many other towns, we venture to inſert the petition.

To the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

The petition of the Freemen of the Town of Hartford, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſheweth,

That the preſent ſituation of the United States is ſuch, as, in our opinion, calls upon all claſſes of citizens to expreſs their ſentiments, in order that the real wiſhes of the people may be fully known to their Repreſentatives. We view the period as important and alarming, and cannot avoid expreſſing our earneſt wiſhes, that the political conduct of the United States may be prudent, wiſe and juſt. Our nation is young, our characters ſcarcely formed, and the expectations of the world reſpecting us are great. It is therefore of the utmoſt conſequence that we ſhould convince all nations that full dependence may be placed upon the faith and honor of the American Republic.

In the reſpectful language of Freemen, we addreſs you on the ſubject of the Treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great-Britain. We feel ourſelves deeply intereſted in its final iſſue, and cannot forbear expreſſing to our Repreſentatives that intereſt, with the fulleſt confidence that we ſhall be heard with as much attention as ſuch a number of American citizens deſerve.

As the Treaty, in our opinion, has become the law of the land, if conſtitutionally formed, and as we have not been able to find any thing in it unconſtitutional, and have never heard that it has been ſeriouſly queſtioned on this ſcore, we conceive it to be our duty and our intereſt, that it be carried into effect. Our duty, as the faith of the nation is pledged in the conſtitution, in a manner equally ſolemn, as in the caſe of any conſtitutional law whatever. But moſt

emphatically our intereſt, when we conſider the events which hang upon the non-execution of it; the bare contemplation of which fills our minds with the moſt gloomy apprehenſions. We beg leave to be indulged in a ſlight enumeration. In the firſt place the detention of the Weſtern Poſts. We certainly cannot expect that they will be delivered up, if the treaty is checked in its operation. If they are withheld, on what does the ſafety of our frontiers reſt? Have we not ſtrong reaſons to dread, not only the irruptions and depredations of the Britiſh, but alſo a renovation of the Indian war, which has already coſt us much treaſure, and many lives? War with the Britiſh nation, we apprehend, will inevitably follow ſuch an event—War, in every ſituation dreadful, to a country totally unprepared for it, is truly alarming. Millions of the property of our induſtrious citizens are already in the hands of the Britiſh nation, which we hope will be recovered by amicable adjuſtment, if the Treaty is executed, but which will inevitably be loſt, and other millions neceſſarily expoſed to its depredating force, if the Treaty ſhould be annihilated. Multitudes of our ſeamen are impreſſed into a foreign ſervice, and forced to ſubmit to ignominous ſervitude, who, we hope, will be liberated, if the Treaty is enforced. Multitudes more will be left in the moſt hazardous ſituation, if it be not put into operation. Public credit, which depends almoſt ſolely for its exiſtence upon our commerce, muſt be totally deſtroyed, if the United States are plunged into war. The proſperity of our country has been for ſome years paſt unparalleled, owing, as we apprehend, to the bleſſings of Providence in giving us Peace. Our merchants, notwithſtanding many diſcouragements, are ſucceſsful.—Our mechanics and our farmers are wealthy—Our country overflows with its productions; our markets are full; and the demands are unlimited. War will ſweep away our wealth, our proſperity, and our happineſs.

We might purſue the detail to a tedious length, but we forbear. The nation that poſſeſſes all the bleſſings which are now enjoyed by the United States, and has the wiſdom and integrity to ſecure and perpetuate them, muſt be called great and happy:—the nation which weakly or wickedly forfeits them, will have little claim on poſterity for reverence or gratitude.

After expreſſing theſe ſentiments, we have nothing to add, except our fervent wiſhes that meaſures may be taken, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to carry the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain into complete effect.

Dated at Hartford the 21ſt of April, 1796.

Signed, per order of the meeting,

(Copy) THOMAS SEYMOUR,
Chairman.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.

The departure of his Royal Highneſs Arch-Duke Charles to the Army of the Lower Rhine, of which he is to be commander in chief, is fixed for the 10th of next month. His equipage, conſiſting of 62 perſons and 100 horſe, beſides thoſe of the train and remount, ſet out from the capital on the 17th inſtant. Almoſt immediately after the arrival of his Royal Highneſs at his head-quarters, the campaign will be opened; it will continue to be carried on offenſively, and, according to every appearance, will be ſtill more vigorous and ſanguinary than the preceding ones, it being reſolved on, as we are told, that it ſhall be deciſive. To carry the ſtrength of our forces to its higheſt poſſible degree, the number of our troops in the different cantonments is reduced to a degree that has been unexampled in any preceding war. In theſe cantonments, even in thoſe of the frontiers, but one diviſion, intended for the exerciſe of the new recruits, will be left. In ſhort, all the ſoldiery are to march, either for the Rhine or for Italy; and the place of the battalions which are to ſet out will be filled by the recruits. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th inſt. ſeveral battalions of Croats, Ogulins, and of the corps entitled the troops of St. George, defiled by the city, on their route to Italy; at the ſame time that the Sclavonian regiments, and thoſe from the frontiers of Wallachia, proceeded towards the Rhine. Large bodies of troops from Bohemia and Moravia ſet out at the ſame time for the ſame deſtination; and, according to very recent advices, a train of artillery of 120 guns has been diſpatched from Prague for the Rhine. In our military department the greateſt activity prevails; the recruits, by which the old corps are to be replaced, will amount to 90,000 men, of which number Bohemia alone will ſupply 30,000. We are as yet entirely ignorant of the nature of the plan of operation which is to be purſued on the Rhine; it is ſaid to be entirely new. It appears, however, to have been decided on, that, notwithſtanding his Royal Highneſs the Arch-Duke is to have the chief command of the army employed on the Rhine, that army will be ſtill in two diviſions; and that General Count Wurmſer will command the one, at the head of which he now is.

We expect here every day the Marquis de la Torre, and the Count de St. Marſan, whom the King of Sardinia ſends to his Imperial and Royal Majeſty. Their miſſion is ſaid to relate to the armiſtice propoſed by the French to the court of Turin, and to the conditions of which his Sardinian Majeſty cannot accede, without the conſent of our court.

FLORENCE, January 9.

The diſcontent of the Corſicans becomes more and more manifeſt. The country people aſſaſſinate the Engliſh ſoldiers whenever they meet them in lone places, and it is not unuſual to find them killed on the high roads. In general a great antipathy is remarked between the two nations, and the enormous expence which the country has been to the Engliſh has not procured the gratitude of the inhabitants. The Corſican regiments are to be diſbanded, the Engliſh troops ſent to Gibraltar, and the emigrants are to replace them in Corſica.

The aſſaſſinations at Rome are more dreadful that ever.—The citizens are daily poignarded by the Iberni.

HAMBURGH, Feb. 8.

We had hitherto ſuppoſed that the Elector of Hanover having acceded to the additional convention between Pruſſia and France, concluded at Baſle, his dominions were to be conſidered as a neutral country. But you will ſee by the undermentioned article in the Hamburgh Gazette, that the political relations between the Electorate of Hanover and the French Republic are not yet ſettled in a pacific manner. The ſaid article runs as follows: "It having been ſtated in the Hamburgh Gazette of the 24th ult, under the article of Baſſe, that the Electorate of Hanover was conſidered by the French as a neutral country, we are called upon to ſtate that this aſſertion being unſupported by facts is premature; and that at leaſt this much is certain, that no peace has hitherto been concluded between the Elector of Hanover and the French Republic."

This article has been inſerted at the requeſt of Citizen Reinhard, the French miniſter at this place, and is, of courſe to be conſidered as an official declaration.—The miniſter, it is true, is not yet acknowledged by our Senate; but he has again received orders from the Executive Directory to inſiſt on his being recognized in his public capacity; and in caſe of refuſal to quit our city.

BELFAST, Feb. 29.

A letter from Jamaica, to a reſpectable merchant in this town, ſtates it as a poſitive fact, that the governor of that iſland has actually imported blood hounds from Cuba, for the purpoſe of hunting after the revolted negroes!!

When boys, reading the atrocious and cruel barbarities practiſed by the Spaniards and their blood hounds on the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico and Peru, we uſed to ſhudder, and even to hope that the accounts were exaggerated; but little did we expect to ſee in our own times thoſe practices revived, and that by a nation ſtiling itſelf the moſt enlightened on earth.

In our laſt, we inſerted the reſolutions of the Attorney General, upon which he founds his bill for quieting the country. Some warm debates have taken place in the Houſe of Commons on the ſubject: the oppoſition was, as uſual, unavailing; and it paſſed the ſecond reading, with the ſingle negative of Lord E. Fitzgerald.

We are, in truth, ſo doubtful of thoſe who have ſupported the preſent juſt and neceſſary war, when they oppoſe thoſe, who, like themſelves, ſupport the preſent juſt and neceſſary war, that we enter into their feelings with caution, and receive their harrangues, for the moſt part, with diſguſt.

Thoſe who have ſtudied the conſtitution, and know it well, will be ſorry to ſee the new bill, for enabling the executive government of this country to put whatever part of the kingdom they pleaſe out of the King's peace, paſſed into a law, which we have no doubt will be the caſe in a few days. This will afford matter both for thinking and dreaming.

March 3.

We recommend the heads of the bill for quieting the country, as given under the Dublin head, to the particular conſideration of our readers. The Convention bill, the Gunpowder bill, the Treaſonable Correſpondence bill, the two bills in England for extending treaſons and ſtifling the public voice, were mere play things, when compared to this. We heſitate not to ſay, that if this bill paſſes into a law, THERE IS NO FREEDOM IN IRELAND! Infatuated men! to imagine that a bill, which deſtroys the ſocial compact, and diſſolves the bonds of civil ſociety, will quiet the country.

DUBLIN, March 1.

Outline of the enactment of the bill for more effectually ſuppreſſing Inſurrections.

It firſt makes the adminiſtration of any unlawful oath or engagement felony of death—thoſe who take it, if not by force, to be deemed felons, and tranſported. Force to be no plea, unleſs a diſcovery is made before a Magiſtrate of all the circumſtances attending the tranſaction. And unleſs ſuch diſcovery be made before the 1ſt of June next, the plea of force or neceſſity to be no plea for any oath taken within the laſt five years.

It obliges all perſons to regiſter their arms by the 1ſt of May next—and to ſwear to the truth of their regiſtry—under penalty of 10l. for the 1ſt—20 for the 2d—and 4 months impriſonment for the 3d. It alſo authoriſes Magiſtrates to grant warrants to break into houſes, and every part of them, in ſearch of unregiſtered arms.

It makes the written information of any witneſs who ſhall be murdered, evidence, and gives a power to the Grand Jury to preſent for ſuch a ſum as they may think proper to the perſonal repreſentative of ſuch murdered or maimed witneſs.

It enables magiſtrates to ſend for ſtrangers and commit them to goal, if they do not find bail for their good behaviour—to hold a ſpecial ſeſſion of the peace, and ſignify to the Lord Lieutenant that the country is in a diſturbed ſtate, or in immediate danger of being ſo, who may thereupon proclaim it, when the magiſtrates are to hold petty ſeſſions, and warn the inhabitants to keep within their dwellings between ſun riſe and ſun ſet, on pain of being *ſent on board his Majeſty's fleet!!!!!!!*—no trial by jury!

It enables the magiſtrates between ſun ſet and ſun riſe, in any county ſo proclaimed, to—break open—any houſe, to diſcover whether the inhabitants or lodgers are at home, and to ſend thoſe who may be abſent, when found, on board the fleet, unleſs they can prove to have been employed on their own proper and lawful occaſions, to the ſatisfaction of the magiſtrate. Perſons charged on oath of having taken unlawful oaths are alſo to be ſent on board the fleet—no trial by jury!

If perſons coming within theſe clauſes give bail, they may appeal from the ſingle magiſtrates of ſeſſion, one of whom is to be of the *quorum!*

If any perſons ſhall aſſemble tumultuouſly in the day time, the magiſtrate is enabled to ſend them on board the fleet!—no trial by jury!

Any perſon obſtructing or oppoſing magiſtrates in ſearching at night for inhabitants, lodgers, or arms, to be ſent on board the fleet!—no trial by jury!

Any perſon vending or ſelling any ſeditious paper, or any paper unſtamped which is required by law to be ſtamped, to be taken up as vagabond, and by two magiſtrates to be ſent on board the fleet!—no trial by jury!

Any woman vending or ſelling ſuch ſeditious or unſtamped paper, to be committed to gaol, there to remain until ſhe ſhall diſcover the perſon from whom ſhe received ſuch paper!

Should any action be brought againſt any magiſtrate for acting under this bill, and damages given by a jury to any amount, the plaintiff ſhall be entitled to no more than ſix pence, and no coſt, if it ſhall appear to the judge that there was probable cauſe for the magiſtrate acting as he did!

PLYMOUTH, March 14.

Late yeſterday evening arrived in Hamoaze, the American ſchooner Ranger, Captain Benjamin Atkins, from Breſt, in ballaſt, from which place ſhe ſailed the the 29th ult. In this veſſel 29 Britiſh priſoners came paſſengers, being all that remained at Breſt.

Whilſt the Ranger was at Breſt, two large frigates, and ſix ſail of tranſports, ſailed from thence; their deſtination generally ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies. She was detained three days, and prevented from putting to ſea, until theſe ſhips were clear of the French coaſt.

The day that the Ranger left Breſt, a fleet of merchantmen, conſiſting of 60 ſail, arrived there from Bourdeaux, under convoy of two frigates; they were chiefly laden with wine and brandy.

It was reported at Breſt, that a force had ſailed from L'Orient for the Weſt-Indies, and that part of the French ſquadron, that were ſome time ſince at Cadiz, had alſo ſailed to the Iſlands.

The maritime exertions of the French are now wholly paid to their privateers.

Upwards of 200 ſail of Engliſh captured veſſels are now laid up in Breſt harbour; the French are now daily diſpoſing of them at public ſales, to neutrals and others.

Seven ſail of the line and five frigates were at anchor in Breſt water; and with reſpect to their equipment, nearly ready for ſea, but they are not one third manned: the greateſt part of the French ſeamen are employed on board privateers, a great number of which are now at Breſt, preparing for ſea.

The paſſengers that came in the Ranger were marched from Morlaix to Breſt, at which place they report, that proviſions of every kind are abundant, and very cheap; that the beſt ſalted beef and pork ſell for 30s. per barrel, and very good bread for 33s. per cwt. Freſh beef two pence half penny per pound, and other proviſions in proportion to it.

LONDON, February 27.

The bank have given in an account to the Houſe of Commons of the ſums they are in advance for government. They amount to the trifle of Eleven Millions Seven Hundred and Eighteen thouſand pounds!

Earl Stanhope gives an inſtructive leſſon to paternal pride, in the manner in which he has acted towards an amiable and deſerving daughter. A young man, the ſon of a ſubſtantial Apothecary, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, gained the affections of the young lady. She was educated to the love and practice of truth: ſhe made the noble lord her confidant in the affair of her heart. "My lord, I cannot live happy without Mr. Taylor," was her ladyſhips frank communication. "Can you be happy with him?" was the noble Earl's reply; "he is an induſtrious, honeſt and intelligent young man, and I approve your choice." The match was accordingly made, and conceiving that a licence from Doctor's Commons has not the publicity which the ſpiritual right requires, the bans were called laſt Sunday, and the young couple will be united in a few days, according to the old and regular forms of the church.

The ladies of the preſent day, without waiſts, do not perhaps know that they copy this faſhion from Madame Talien, who copied it from the Greeks. Madame Tallien is one of the moſt elegant women in Europe, and had her waiſt ſhortened by a ceſtus of diamonds; ſo that ſhe did not at all reſemble thoſe ladies with thick woollen ſpencers. The original Greek dreſs is a ſort of negligee, and all of one piece from top to bottom; not with a ſeparate petticoat dropped over the body.

March 16.

It will be ſeen, by our report of the proceedings in the Houſe of Commons laſt night, that the bill for the abolition of the ſlave trade has been loſt by a majority of four. The ſurprize and conſternation which pervaded the houſe on the occaſion, exceeded any thing of the kind we ever before witneſſed. To Mr. Wilberforce's complacency, in poſtponing this queſtion from day to day, for the accommodation of Mr. Dundas, is

to be attributed the fate which has thus befallen it.

Two Ruſſian ſhips of the line, the Peter and Permene, are ordered into dock at Chatham, having been found in ſo ill a condition as to be unable to return without repairs.

A mail from Hamburgh arrived this morning.—There is now hardly a poſſibility of any event occurring to prevent the recommencement of hoſtilities—all ſides ſeem bent upon the deciſion of arms, at an incalculable expence of human wretchedneſs and miſery, and only wait till the weather ſhall permit them to take the field.

The National Convention of Holland appears at laſt to be organized, and proceeding to the exerciſe of its legiſlative functions.

A new field for revolution ſeems to be opening in the Weſtern World. The Indians in South America have for ſome time been ſo troubleſome to the Spaniards, that they have at laſt found it neceſſary to ſend out a conſiderable force for the ſafety of their ſettlement in Mexico.—"Great things often riſe from ſmall beginnings."

WINCHESTER, April 22.

On Sunday, the 10th inſt. a dreadful fire happened in the town of Lexington, Rockbridge county, which conſumed ſixty houſes, including an elegant brick Court-houſe and gaol, eight ſtores, and two of the principal taverns. We are informed it was occaſioned by the burning of corn ſtalks in Mr. Windle's garden. The wind blowing hard, carried flakes of fire to the ſtable, which was inſtantly in flames; from the ſtable flakes were carried in like manner, to various parts of the town; and ſo rapid was the progreſs of the devouring element, that, in the ſpace of three hours, the number of houſes above mentioned were reduced to aſhes. The property ſaved was very inconſiderable, and many of the unfortunate ſufferers are reduced to a ſtate really pitiable.

On the night of Tueſday, the 12th inſt. the ſtable and corn houſe, belonging to John Haiker, Eſq; on Shenandoah river, were conſumed by fire. Eleven valuable horſes (one of which was a ſtud worth 100 guineas periſhed in the flames; an elegant coach, phæton, ſundry implements of huſbandry, about ten tons of hay, and two hundred and fifty-ſix barrels of corn were deſtroyed. There is great reaſon to believe the fire was wilfully communicated, as the roofs of both the ſtable and corn houſe, though upwards of forty yards apart, fell in at nearly the ſame time.

ALEXANDRIA, March 22.

From the Weſt-Indies.

MOLE, ST. NICHOLAS, Feb. 21, 1796.

Mr. George Taylor,

SIR,

I take this opportunity to inform you of what has befallen me, ſince my laſt letter, which, no doubt, will exaſperate you as much as the inſults and contemptuous treatment of theſe Britiſh tyrants have me. On the 18th of this month Thomas Jenkins was impreſſed from on board the brig, and carried on board the Severn man of war. I went on board, and demanded him of the firſt lieutenant (the Captain being in Jamaica) as an apprentice and an American; he aſked me for his protection and indenture; I had neither; but told him I would make oath he was an American born and an apprentice to my owners, and would bring a gentleman, who was Captain Eveleth, to confirm it.—His reply was, "*Your oath! Your oath!*" Yes ſir, my oath; and I conceive myſelf your equal any where, except on board your own ſhip."—It is uſeleſs to tell you all that paſſed; ſuffice it to ſay, he ordered me out of the ſhip, and ſhewed me the gang-way.—I went to Mr. Donaldſon, and found the lieutenant there, who told me if Mr. Donaldſon ſaid he ought to give him up he would; but this deceitful old enemy ſaid he would not be right in ſo doing, and that fixed the buſineſs.

I wrote an humble petition to the commandant, but this gentleman ſaid his authority did not extend to the navy, and he could give me no aid. There are in the ſame veſſel thirty or forty Americans.

Three days ago the Succeſs frigate, Captain Pigot, came in, and next morning commenced a very hot impreſs. Before day light they boarded me with cutlaſſes, broke down my cabin, forced your brother, Charles Taylor, into the boat without giving him time to put on his clothes; paying no regard to what I ſaid in his defence: they left me not a ſoul except your black boy and the cabin boy, and on board of every other American they left none except the maſter. I was not admitted on board the frigate before ten o'clock, and then thoſe who had protections were releaſed, provided they were born in America, otherwiſe their protections were of no uſe though they fought for America in the war. I got two of my men that had protections but they kept my mate and William Furbuſh, although I made uſe of every entreaty and perſuaſive language of which I was capable; informing him that he was my owner's brother, a merchant of Alexandria, who would ſpare no pains nor expence to reſcue him, and it was impoſſible they could keep him—that I would immediately make oath he was an American born, and that Captain Eveleth would atteſt it: to which he replied, "that the quality of the young man made him better fitted for his Majeſty's ſervice; and that he would not, nor could not, releaſe him."

I applied to Mr. Donaldſon on this occaſion alſo, begging him to intereſt himſelf in behalf of your brother particularly, which he peremptorily refuſed. I then aſked him how I ſhould get my brig home, that came to bring him a cargo? He told me in an unfeeling manner, "TO SHIP MULATTO WOMEN." Depend upon it this man is no friend to America, and that he has great influence on the government here. Mr. G. Stuart is no more than a clerk, and his name has been made uſe of to deceive the Americans, as many have experienced already, which I ſuppoſe is, or will be, publiſhed in the United States.

I would adviſe you to loſe no time in ſending for your brother, as the frigate is gone up the Bite of Leogane to a very ſickly ſtation.

I am,
Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN MOODY.

Extract of another letter from the Mole, dated Feb. 21, 1796.

"On the 10th of this month 2000 ſickly troops arrived here from Gibraltar—ſome are left here for the recovery of their health, and the reſt ſent to Port-au-Prince for the purpoſe of attacking Leogane. Such are the ravages of diſeaſe, that it is the general opinion there will not be 200 left in eight months. There were about 700 landed here four months ago, of which they cannot now muſter more than two hundred able to do duty, and I have been informed by a ſerjeant that they have buried 800 ſoldiers at this port ſince April laſt. Two day's ago there came a frigate into this port from St. Mark's, where ſhe is reported to have buried 55 men in three weeks, which I believe is the caſe, as they impreſſed every ſeaman here, without reſpect to quality or country. The ſhip Succeſs has thirty or forty Americans, which ſhe has impreſſed; and among them three or four chief mates; and another man of war has got about 50.—I ſuppoſe they have made a fine haul at Port-au-Prince, there being about 100 ſail of American veſſels there."

FREDERICK-TOWN, April 21.

Counterfeit Guineas.

Some time ago two men were committed to the gaol of this town, for horſe ſtealing. The crime was committed in the ſtate of Virginia; one of them was accordingly conducted there, where it is hoped he will meet with the reward due to his demerits.

On the road he confeſſed that at the time they were purſued, his companion threw away a paper, containing five counterfeit guineas. The guineas were ſought, found, and examined. They are executed in a maſterly manner: are rather heavier and paler than the genuine guineas, but would paſs with any but a critical obſerver. As it is not to be ſuppoſed that theſe five are all that were ſtruck, the public ought to be upon their guard.

NEWBURY-PORT, April 12.

Capture of the brig Columbia, Stephen Holland, maſter, and ſchooner Unity, Ebenezer Hoyt, maſter, both of this port.

Said brig and ſchooner ſailed from Port Louis on the 7th of March, at about 8 o'clock, A. M. bound for Newbury-Port, laden principally with molaſſes and ſugars, being the neat proceeds of their outward bound cargoes from Newbury-Port. About 10 o'clock, P. M. Antigua bearing N. N. E. about three leagues, we were brought to by the ſhip Ganges, a Britiſh 74, commanded by Francis Leforey, and a ſchooner called the Virginia of Antigua, an attendant to the ſhip: This ſchooner is one of the fifteen pilot boats built in Virginia not long ſince, which are all employed as attendants to the Britiſh men of war.

We were ordered on board of the Ganges with our papers, and after Captain Leforey had examined them, he ſent for us in his cabin, where he informed us that as to our veſſels, in his opinion, they were really and truly American property, but as to our cargoes, as the documents produced to him, he ſuppoſed were fictitious, and, in his opinion, conceived it to be all French property, and that under ſuch ſuſpicion, he would ſend us into ſome Engliſh port for adjudication, and immediately ordered a lieutenant, a petty officer, and eight men on board each veſſel, and to lay by him until the next morning. March 8th, we were ordered for St. John's, Antigua, but the wind being northerly, we were ordered for Montſerrat, with the before mentioned ſchooner as our convoy. At 3, P. M. we came to anchor in Plymouth bay, Montſerrat, and there kept on board, a guard walking the decks day and night. March 9, we were ſent for to come on ſhore, but as ſoon as we landed, we were met by one of the lieutenants of the Ganges, who had charge of both veſſels, he ordered us on board under the guard of a petty officer of the Ganges. At 2, P. M. Capt. Holland was ſent for again, and commenced his examination before the King's proctor and the judge of the Admiralty; we then obtained liberty to viſit each other's veſſel and to converſe together, which before we had been deprived of.

From the 10th to the 13th of March, we were examined, together with our mates and one man from each veſſel—and on the 14th we were acquitted, paying coſts as follow, viz.

	£.		
Judge's fees	15	0	0
Proctor for the Crown	21	16	4
Regiſter's fees	5	1	8
Marſhall's fees	2	11	9
Proteſt	2	2	0
Judge's ſeal	1	10	4
Bonds that we ſhall not carry any perſon off the iſland,	0	16	6
Clearances at the Cuſtom-houſe,	0	6	6
Total, £.	49	5	1

☞ The charges of the Columbia was about £. 6 more than the Unity.

BOSTON, April 25.

By a gentleman laſt evening from Newburyport, we are informed that on Saturday laſt the inhabitants of Newburyport aſſembled for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the ſubject of the treaty between Great-Britain and the United States, which they conceived to be of the greateſt importance to the community at large. After having choſen General Titcomb, as moderator, the queſtion was put. "Will you petition Congreſs to make proviſion for carrying the treaty with Great-Britain into execution, as it is now becomes the law of the land?" which paſſed unanimouſly, except one, and upwards of 400 ſigned the petition that evening.

NEW-YORK. April 28.

The bill for aboliſhing the Slave trade was loſt in the Houſe of Commons, 74 againſt 70.

In debate on this bill, Mr. Dundas ſtated the imports from the Britiſh Weſt-Indies in 1795 to be as follows--8,800,000, ſterling—revenue ariſing on this amount 1,624,000l. Shipping employed in that trade 664 veſſels—tonnage 153,000, ſeamen 8000.

Exports from Great-Britain to the Weſt-Indies in 1794, 4,700,000, employed 7000 veſſels—tonnage 177,000. Produce of the iſlands imported and exported, 3,700,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

On Saturday laſt was determined, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a queſtion which has produced more ſenſibility in the public mind throughout the Union, and more warmth and debate in that Houſe, than any other ſince the commencement of the preſent government, viz. the fate of the Treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great-Britain. After a debate of more than five weeks (three on a preliminary queſtion relative to a call upon the Preſident for certain papers, and more than two upon the merits of the treaty) it was reſolved, by a majority of *three*, to paſs the laws neceſſary to carry the treaty into effect.

The bill, making appropriations for carrying the treaty with Great-Britain into effect, was read the third time yeſterday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and paſſed.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a young BAY MARE, between four and five years old, near fifteen hands high, long gaunt body and neck, being low in fleſh, with remarkable long hairs under her belly, about the middle of her mane there has been ſome hair cut off the upper ſide, ſhe is a natural trotter and moves wide in her gambrels, has a conſiderable number of ſmall warts on her noſe, with a dark liſt along her back, and a ſmall ſaddle mark made by the buckle of the crupper.

Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive forty dollars reward, or twenty dollars for the thief only.

May 1ſt, 1796. WILLIAM HAGY.

Carpets and Carpeting.

To be Sold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and Common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining with a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above.

April 4th. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of GRIFFITH JONES, the elder, late of Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES,
GRIFFITH JONES, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1796. *

EASTON STAGES.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their ſtages for the enſuing year, in the following manner, viz. to ſet off every Monday and Wedneſday at the houſe of Adam Yohe, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, and at the houſe of Adam Hickman, at the ſign of the Green Tree, Eaſton, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia at the ſign of the White Swan, Alexander More's tavern, Race between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and George Leſher's tavern, Second between Race and Arch-ſtreets, the morning following; ſet out from ſaid places every Wedneſday and Friday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive next morning at Eaſton.

Fare for each paſſenger three dollars, way paſſengers ſix pence per mile, 150 weight of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger. Any perſon wiſhing to take a ſeat, or ſend letters or baggage, will apply to the ſubſcribers, or Meſſrs. More and Leſher, were books will be kept for that purpoſe.

LAURENCE ERB. and
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Eaſton, April 22d, 1796.

SALE.

ON Thurſday, the 19th May, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Ahraham Boyer, Senior, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a valuable plantation, ſituated in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, 19 miles from the city, and 2 from Norriſtown; containing 180 acres of valuable land, be the ſame more or leſs, 75 whereof is excellent woodland, 15 acres watered meadow, 6 acres under clover and timothy, in great heart, the remainder arable land, the whole under good fence, a valuable bearing orchard of 250 trees, part of which is of the beſt grafted fruit, together with a number of peach, pear and other fruit trees, there are on the premiſes a commodious two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a large commodious ſtone barn, with ſtabling, a diſtillery and kitchen, over a never-failing ſpring of good water. An indiſputable title will be given, and the condition of ſale made known on ſaid day, by

JOHN BOYER,
JACOB BOYER, } Executors.

April 25th, 1796. §

WAS taken up, on the 22d of March laſt, on the Briſtol road, in Bucks county, near the Croſs Roads, a ſmall bay HORSE, ſhod all round, trots and paces, two white feet, about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks, from the date hereof, according to law.

WILLIAM HART.

May 3, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JAMES HUNTER*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands upon the ſame, are requeſted to call for ſettlement, at No. 37 North Second-ſtreet.

JAMES HUNTER,
MASKELL EWING,
JAMES STERLING,
DAVID KENNEDY, } *Executors.*

Philadelphia, March 31, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Gentlemen belonging to the Cheſter County Light Dragoons, that they are to meet at James Hollis's tavern, on the road leading from Weſt-Cheſter to the Gap, on Friday, the 29th inſt. April, at 10 o'clock in the morning preciſely, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvers.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Captain.

April 8, 1796. §

Joſeph & Jeſſe Sharpleſs,

No. 32, South Third-ſtreet,

Have received per the Hamburgh packet, and have for ſale,

A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of callicoes, furniture ditto, dimities, fuſtians, wide and narrow clouded and ſtriped nankeens, checks, ginghams, elegant veſt patterns of Camel's hair, muſlinet and Marſeilles, hoſiery, caſſimers, jeans, ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, callimancoes, ſpinnings, moreens, Iriſh linens, and dry goods in general; alſo a general aſſortment of ſaddlery and ſaddler's tools. They expect a large additional ſupply of dry goods by the firſt veſſels, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

3d month, 29th, 1796.

N. B. Alſo a number of elegant counterpanes and Merſeilles bed quilts ‖

The imported and real bred HORSE

HIGHLANDER

Will cover Mares this Seaſon,

AT the ſtable of Jonathan Muirhead, in Hopewell townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, ſix miles from Trenton, 4 miles from Pennington, and one mile from Taylor's ferry, until Saturday, the ninth of April, then to be removed to John Parker's, in Wright's-town townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Durham road, five miles above Newtown, and ſeven miles from Corryell's ferry, and there to remain one week; then to be removed to ſaid Muirhead's, and ſo week about throughout the ſeaſon, at Sixteen Dollars the ſeaſon, and if the money is paid by the firſt of January, Twelve Dollars will be received as full pay for ſuch mares as ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands and half an inch high, remarkably well finiſhed in point of ſtrength, activity and elegance, moves equal to any horſe extant.

HIGHLANDER was bred in Great-Britain, from the beſt ſtock of turf horſes ever in Britain, without any adulteration, and imported from thence by John Harriot, Eſq; in December, 1794, was got by Bourdeaux, his dam Tetotum, by Matchem, her dam Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel, out of King Herod's dam, &c. His performances on the turf are ſuperior to any horſe ever imported, which may be ſeen at his places of ſtand in the Engliſh calendar.

JOHN PARKER,
and
JONATHAN MUIRHEAD.

April 6th, 1796.

A Meeting of the creditors of Evan Truman will be held in the townſhip of Moreland, county of Montgomery, on Monday, the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Huſty, and at the houſe of George Leſher, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at 2 o'clock P. M. All perſons having any claims, are requeſted to attend either meeting with their accounts duly atteſted, in order to ſtrike a dividend for ſettlement.

JOSEPH OGILBY,
GEORGE SHELMIER,
SAMUEL AYRS,
JACOB SOMMER, } Aſſignees.

April 4, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq:* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

THE FULL BRED HORSE

PAYMASTER,

WILL cover at the ſtable of RALPH PHILLIPS, in the townſhip of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, at SIX POUNDS the ſeaſon; but if the caſh is paid when the mare is covered, or before ſhe is taken away, FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be received as full pay for each mare which ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

PAYMASTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 15 hands 3 inches high, very lengthy and handſome; he has a remarkable fine carcaſe, bone and ſinew, and perhaps ſtands better on his legs than any other full bred horſe in America, and in point of blood, inferior to none, as will appear by the underwritten certificates, which I have in my poſſeſſion, legally authenticated.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river in Virginia, in July, 1791. He was got by Paymaſter; his dam by Otho; his grand dam by Herod; his great grand dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim.

PAYMASTER, in England, before he was imported, in the Spring Meeting races, in the year 1787, beat Belemy's Filly by Elexes, which was bought of Sir Charles Bumberry, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. each, for 50 guineas. Friday, in the ſame meeting, he beat Mr. Hullis's Barrington acroſs the flat for 25 guineas, Paymaſter carrying 8 ſtone 5lb. Barrington carrying 8 ſtone. In October 1787, he beat the Duke of Queenſbury's Flirtilla, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. for 100 guineas; on the 2d October meeting, Mr. Hodgſon's Ginger paid 50 guineas forfeit to Paymaſter.

William Cauty, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middleſex, and kingdom of Great-Britain, gentleman, maketh oath, and ſaith the annexed certificate is the hand writing of this deponent, and is true in every reſpect as is there certified.

WILLIAM CAUTY.

Sworn at Guildham, London, this 7th day of March, 1791. }
JOHN BOYDELL, Mayor.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I John Boydell, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, perſonally came and appeared before me, William Cauty, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto above mentioned, being a perſon well known and worthy of good credit, and by ſolemn oath, which the ſaid deponent then took before me, upon the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify and depoſe, to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in the ſaid annexed affidavit.

In faith and teſtimony whereof, I, the ſaid Lord Mayor, have cauſed the ſeal of the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the certificate mentioned and referred to in and by the ſaid affidavit hereunto alſo annexed. Dated in London, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal) WINDALL.

Good paſture provided upon reaſonable terms, but not to be accountable for eſcapes, &c.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

Any gentleman wiſhing any further confirmation reſpecting the regiſtering and performance of Paymaſter, may be more fully ſatisfied by applying to Gen. Cummings of Newark or Richard Stockton, Eſq; of Princeton, who were preſent on the examination of the calendar, and found the facts above mentioned to be true.

April 2d, 1796. * 6w.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron teakettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

SO,

Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, attorney at law, by reaſon of his attainder of high treaſon, has been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſale of the ſaid eſtate, in the county of Northampton, do hereby give notice, that a tract of three hundred and one acres and 141 perches of land, late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, ſituate in the ſaid county, adjoining a tract of land ſurveyed for Hannah Warren; beginning at a beech, thence by land of Hannah Warren, north 45 degrees eaſt, 160 perches to a beech, thence by land of Chriſtian Huck ſouth 45 degrees eaſt, 320 perches to an aſh, thence ſouth 45 degrees weſt, 160 perches to a hemlock, thence north 45 degrees weſt, 320 perches to the place of beginning. Which *will be ſold by publick vendue*, on the 21ſt day of May next, at the town of Northampton, in the county of Northampton; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to be made ſubject to the payment of the arrears of purchaſe money and intereſt, due to the Land-office. The ſaid tract of land was granted by warrant from the Land-office, dated the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1776, to Kenneth M'Culloch, and by him conveyed to the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, but is not yet patented. The terms of ſale will be as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay to the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate. And if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

STEPHEN BALLIET.

Northampton, April 6, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the employ of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, on the 28th of December, 1795, a Negro man, named PETER, the property of Eliſha Price, Eſq; of Cheſter, who had bound himſelf and heirs to liberate him, on condition of his ſerving him faithfully four years from the 1ſt of October laſt. Said Peter is 39 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſquare and well built, a little bow-legged, a ſmooth tongued artful fellow, a noted liar, a great villain, and fond of liquor. He will probably change his name and endeavour to paſs for a freeman. He had on when he went away, a new homeſpun cloth coattee and trowſers of a light colour, an old velvet jacket, and new ſtrong ſhoes with ſtrings. He underſtands farming and driving a team, can play on a fiddle, and took one with him belonging to his fellow-ſervant, and money belonging to another of his comrades. Said fellow has been a run away almoſt ever ſince he was 20 years of age; he has lived in New-Jerſey, where he changed his name to Jeffery Homes; has been a voyage or two to ſea; has lived in Philadelphia, in Bucks county, and almoſt every part of Cheſter county. In September laſt, he lived with Mr. John Crozer, in Delaware county, where he ſays he has an Indian wife; but as he has children by four black women, to all of whom he ſays he is lawfully married, it is not known to which (if to either of them) he will apply to conceal him. Said Peter had leave of abſence for four days at the time he ran away, with a permit to paſs and repaſs to and from Delaware county, to ſee his acquaintance there, and to deliver a letter to his maſter, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and to return on the 28th of December, 1795, but he has not delivered the letter, nor been ſeen in Cheſter ſince.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid by Eliſha Price, Eſq; in Cheſter, or by the ſubſcriber, on his farm, near Wilmington.

PETER JAQUETT.

Long-Hook, January 6, 1796.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forbid to employ or harbour ſaid negro. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Barndollar, deceaſed, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, yeoman, are requeſted to make payment, without delay: and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers,

DANIEL BARNDOLLAR,
CHARLES NICE, } Executors.

February 30th, 1796. ‡

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant.* He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

WHEREAS Margaret, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH DONELL.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 4th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt night from their reſpective maſters in this city, the three following indented German ſervants: 1. Chriſtian Henry Maichowff, aged about 26 years, ſandy hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather ſlight built, ſhrill voice, very much addicted to pleaſure, and a great gambler. He had with him an excellent dark brown mixed ſuperfine cloth coat, a lead coloured ſhort waiſted cloth coat, and other articles of dreſs, and generally looks neat and makes a good appearance, a tailor by trake. 2. John Henry Matthias, aged about 28 years, a very great ſloven, fond of ſmoaking, and very lazy, about 5 feet 10 inches high, boney and ſtout made, ſtoops, in-kneed and very clumſy in his manner, pockmarked, has loſt a fore tooth, light, almoſt ſandy hair, which he wears very full at the ſides, and twiſted and turned up behind; had on a blue ſuperfine cloth coat with yellow buttons, a green twilled old ſilk waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches with white buttons, on which are engraved a Griffin creſt, a round hat almoſt new, ſhoes with ribbons, and blue ribbed ſtockings, by trade a hair-dreſſer. 3. Henry Daniel Matthias, brother of the laſt mentioned ſervant, aged 24 years, light hair, inclining to ſandy, which he wears tied and remarkably buſhy, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, in both which he has a remarkable caſt, good teeth; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender made, in-kneed, rather clean in his dreſs; had on a dark coloured ſurtout coat, buttons of the ſame, lead coloured corduroy breeches, a pair of fancy ſtriped cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with ribbons, very long quartered, round hat half worn. As theſe ſervants were treated with great kindneſs by their maſters, it becomes the duty of every man to prevent their making off. The two laſt having very little craft about them, their deſertion is imputed to the artifice of the firſt who has proved himſelf to be a very worthleſs, deſigning and ungrateful character. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid three run away ſervants, and confine them in any priſon, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward or a proportion of that ſum for each—by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1796.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, two mare COLTS, the one a bay, and the other a ſorrel, ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABIAH TAYLOR.

4th mo. 6th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, riſing ſix years old this graſs, ſuppoſed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a ſmall blaze in her forehead, the hair ſomewhat wore off the ſide of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of fleſh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice ſhall receive 20 dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars for the mare only, and all reſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern.

JOHN TRUMAN.

Third month 28th, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3434.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1796.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a young BAY MARE, between four and five years old, near fifteen hands high, long gaunt body and neck, being low in fleſh, with remarkable long hairs under her belly, about the middle of her mane there has been ſome hair cut off the upper ſide, ſhe is a natural trotter and moves wide in her gambrels, has a conſiderable number of ſmall warts on her noſe, with a dark liſt along her back, and a ſmall ſaddle mark made by the buckle of the crupper.

Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive forty dollars reward, or twenty dollars for the thief only.

May 1ſt, 1796. WILLIAM HAGY.

Carpets and Carpeting.

To be Sold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and Common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining with a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above.

April 4th. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of GRIFFITH JONES, the elder, late of Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES,
GRIFFITH JONES, } Adminiſtrat.

May 4th, 1796. *

EASTON STAGES.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their ſtages for the enſuing year, in the following manner, viz. to ſet off every Monday and Wedneſday at the houſe of Adam Yohe, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, and at the houſe of Adam Hickman, at the ſign of the Green Tree, Eaſton, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia at the ſign of the White Swan, Alexander More's tavern, Race between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and George Leſher's tavern, Second between Race and Arch-ſtreets, the morning following; ſet out from ſaid places every Wedneſday and Friday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive next morning at Eaſton.

Fare for each paſſenger three dollars, way paſſengers ſix pence per mile, 150 weight of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger. Any perſon wiſhing to take a ſeat, or ſend letters or baggage, will apply to the ſubſcribers, or Meſſrs. More and Leſher, were books will be kept for that purpoſe.

LAURENCE ERB, and
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Eaſton, April 22d, 1796.

SALE.

ON Thurſday, the 19th May, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Abraham Boyer, Senior, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a valuable plantation, ſituated in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, 19 miles from the city, and 2 from Norriſtown; containing 180 acres of valuable land, be the ſame more or leſs, 75 whereof is excellent woodland, 15 acres watered meadow, 6 acres under clover and timothy, in great heart, the remainder arable land, the whole under good fence, a valuable bearing orchard of 250 trees, part of which is of the beſt grafted fruit, together with a number of peach, pear and other fruit trees, there are on the premiſes a commodious two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a large commodious ſtone barn, with ſtabling, a diſtillery and kitchen, over a never-failing ſpring of good water. An indiſputable title will be given, and the condition of ſale made known on ſaid day, by

JOHN BOYER,
JACOB BOYER, } Executors.

April 25th, 1796. §

LOST,

ON the 30th of March laſt, between the 12 mile ſtone, on the Oxford road, and the Philadelphia market, a parcel of Bank Notes, amounting to about 290 dollars. Whoever will give information to the Widow Heaton, at the 10 mile ſtone, in Abington townſhip, or Lewis Bender, No. 216 North Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

BENJAMIN HARMER.

April 19, 1796. *

WAS taken up, on the 22d of March laſt, on the Briſtol road, in Bucks county, near the Croſs Roads, a ſmall bay HORSE, ſhod all round, trots and paces, two white feet, about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks, from the date hereof, according to law.

WILLIAM HART.

May 3, 1796.

The imported HORSE

BRITANNIC,

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

AT the ſtable of ISAAC KNIGHT, in Drinker's alley (the firſt alley below Race leading to Front-ſtreet) oppoſite the ſign of the New-York ſtage, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BRITANNIC is a full-bred hunter, imported from Briſtol, Old England, by——Biſhop, Eſq; into Annapolis, Maryland, and covered in Virginia till laſt fall. He is 15 hands and an half high, a good bay, with blacka main and tail, and a black liſt down his rump. He carries and moves equal to moſt covering horſe in the ſtate; as to his ſtrength and beauty, there are but few imported horſes that exceed him.

He will cover at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, and One Guinea the ſingle leap, or Six Pounds to inſure a foal.

N. B. Good paſture will be provided for mares coming from the country.

April 26.

SPECIMEN OF ELEGANT PRINTING.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:---It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each---one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Plantation or tract of land, lying in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, called PROSPECT,

ABOUT 6 miles from Joppa, and about 1 and an half from Tyſon & Lee's merchant mills, and 20 from Baltimore; containing 204 acres, about one half timber land, of good quality, a ſmall log houſe, ſome orchard, and other fruit trees; it is well watered by a number of good ſprings, and the land in general not hilly nor ſtony; late the property of Daniel Tyſon, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to JACOB TYSON, near the premiſes, WILLIAM GREGORY, No. 29, South Front-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Jenkin-town, 10 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road.

JONATHAN TYSON, Adminiſtrator.

April 22d, 1796.

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

AT his houſe No. 60, Walnut-ſtreet, has for ſale the following articles—three or four of Longman and Brodrip's firſt patent Piano Fortes, and ſome of the plain; alſo one Chamber Organ, and one Piano Forte, French made, large ſize; all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

April 27. *

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain CASPER FABION, of Durham townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath for ſome time paſt propagated a report, that the right and title of my plantation in Williams townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate aforeſaid, is veſted in him, and not in me, which ſaid report I do aver to be falſe, and without the leaſt foundation. And I do hereby in this public manner, call upon the ſaid Caſper Fabion to come, in two months from this date, in order to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts and tranſactions of ſo long ſtanding between us, or he may expect to anſwer the neglect at another tribunal.

JACOB BUCHER.

Williams townſhip, Northampton county, April 6th, 1796. *

GRAHAM & CLEMENT, Druggiſts,

At the houſe lately carried on by Delany and M'Clure, No 78, South Second-ſtreet, and at their houſe, No. 223, the north-eaſt corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets,

HAVE for ſale, a very capital collection of freſh drugs and medicines, patent medicines, ſhop furniture and ſurgeons inſtruments, juſt arrived in the Concord, from London, on the loweſt terms for caſh or the uſual credit. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at the ſhorteſt notice. Medicine Cheſts for ſhipping or private families neatly put up, with ſuitable directions for their uſe.

April 20.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 12th inſtant, a negro ſlave, named ISHMEAL, well ſet, about five feet eight inches high, very ſenſible, and of a genteel behaviour, ſomething of a ſcholar, about thirty-eight years of age, his ſight ſomewhat bad, a blemiſh in one eye, if not both, but ſcarcely perceivable, the little finger on his right hand lays flat, the others on the ſame hand ſomewhat ſtiff, with a cut near his elbow, which left a ſcar; he is ſubject to drink; had on, when he went away, a led coloured full linſey coattee, trowſers of the ſame, a waiſtcoat near the ſame, with ſtriped back, a new ſurtout coat near the ſame colour, a light cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame, one brown coat, two pair of blue woolen footed ſtockings, much darned, one good fur hat, and one felt do. ſaid fellow plays well on the fiddle. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. NATHANIEL VANSANT.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell townſhip, county of Cumberland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſt. an indented ſervant boy, named *William Watſon*, about fifteen years of age, of a fair complexion, and ſhort hair; had on, and took with him, two coats, the one long, the other ſhort, jacket and overalls, all of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two ſhirts, one new, the other old, good ſhoes, and two pair of ſtockings, a new pocket bible, and an ink-ſtand. The ſame boy got hurt in his left elbow when at ſchool, and can hardly comb his own head with ſaid hand. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and lodges him in any gaol out of this ſtate, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars, and if in the ſtate, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11th, 1796. †

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours. (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Monday, the 4th inſt. April, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and one ſilver Watch ſtolen, the maker's name William Williams, London, No. 1010, Watch-makers are deſired to detect the villainy. The above reward will be paid, by

JAMES STARRETT, Watch-maker.

Brandywine Manor, April 20, 1796. *

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Laſt evening arrived at this port, in the Aſſiſtance, of 50 guns, Capt. Mowatt, his Excellency Robert Liſton, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great-Britain to the United States.

Mr. Liſton was ſome time ſince Miniſter at Conſtantinople; had but lately returned to England, when he was appointed to this country. He was married about a fortnight before his departure, and is accompanied by his lady. We are informed he intends landing this morning.

Alſo arrived the frigates Prevoyante, Captain Berresford, and the Huſſar, Captain Weems.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Aſſiſtance, we were obligingly favoured with Engliſh papers to the 21ſt of March, from which the following advices are taken.

CADIZ, February 19.

The convoy from England is expected to ſail as ſoon as Admiral Mann appears in the offing of the bay. He was expected this day. The French are in port, and are waiting to have a clear coaſt, before they will attempt to ſail. I have been on board all theſe ſhips, and met with a moſt cordial reception. Some of the officers are old acquaintance, and Freres d'Armes. It muſt impartially be allowed, that the Britiſh navy is far ſuperior to them. There is a very little ſubordination among them. They are all tired of the war, and they acknowledge their country to be in a moſt deplorable ſituation.

HAGUE, March 6.

In the firſt ſitting of the National Aſſembly, citizen Paulus was unanimouſly elected Preſident; the number compoſing the National Aſſembly, was 89. Paulus, in accepting the poſt, ſaid, "I declare, in the name of the people of the Low Countries, that this Aſſembly is the Repreſentative body of the Belgic people:" The hall reſounded with applauſes, in which the Ambaſſadors of France, Denmark, and Portugal, took part. At the ſame time a ſelect band of muſic was heard, and the windows looking into the interior court being opened, a great number of trumpets announced that the Aſſembly was conſtituted, which was received by the people with the cries of "Vive la Republic."

The citizens and military anſwered by acclamations, twirling their hats upon their bayonets. Several diſcharges of muſquetry and artillery were made at the ſame time.

Citizen Paulus then harangued the Aſſembly, and propoſed that the garriſon of the Hague ſhould be under the immediate orders of the Aſſembly and its Preſident, and that the latter ſhould have the watch-word and the capacity of giving orders.

It being decreed that an orderly regulation ſhould be formed for the Aſſembly, the members choſen for this purpoſe were, citizens Bicker, Boſveldt, Hofman, Hagen, Queigen de Kempenaar, Van Lenwen, and Vander Veen.

After ſome other operations of little importance, the ſitting roſe at half after five in the evening.

A commiſſion from the intermediate Regency of the province of Holland appeared in the ſitting of the 3d, to announce its conſtitution the evening before. A deputation from the Bourgeoiſe, of the Hague demanded, that the Aſſembly ſhould nominate a commiſſion to aſſiſt at a civic fete, which they were upon the point of celebrating, which was granted.

In the ſitting of the 4th, citizen Slicher was charged to inform the diplomatic corps, that the Aſſembly had prepared a place for their reception, and deſired to know the number of their ſuite. The remains of this ſitting was exceedingly outrageous in conſequence of the reading of ſome pieces, tranſmitted by the Amſterdam committee of Surveillance, in which the Preſident was accuſed (we know not upon what ground)

of delivering the Cape of Good Hope to the Britiſh.

After much unintereſting debate, principally upon the denunciation of the Preſident, an harrangue, in the name of the armed force of the Hague, in which it was propoſed to prepare a medal to be preſented to thoſe who ſhould moſt diſtinguiſh themſelves in the civic fete, the ſitting roſe at five in the evening.

LONDON, March 16.

The title of the Duke of Cumberland is to be ſhortly revived in the perſon of his Roval Highneſs Prince Edward, their Majeſties fourth ſon, now abroad in Nova Scotia with his regiment.

The Orange Family, the Prince Stadtholder and his Princeſs alone excepted, are on the point of leaving this country, in future to reſide at Berlin. Prince Frederick of Orange has received the brevet of Major General in the Imperial army, and will make the enſuing campaign in that capacity.

The Hamburgh mail arrived in town yeſterday. The accounts from Germany ſtate, in the moſt deciſive terms, that the Emperor is making every poſſible exertion for carrying on the war with vigour, as well in Italy as on the Rhine. Troops are daily marching to their deſtined ſtations, and the reinforcements received by the imperial armies are moſt formidable, as well from their number, as from their diſcipline and mode of equipment. It is the grand object of the Emperor to increaſe in a proportionate degree, the number of his cavalry, in which the enemy is more particularly deficient, and which are ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the ſucceſs of that plan of offenſive operations which has certainly been adopted. The Arch Duke, who is to have the chief command of the army on the Rhine, was to leave Vienna on the 10th inſtant, and it was expected that the campaign would be opened as ſoon after his arrival as circumſtances would admit of. No leſs than 90,000 recruits, of which Bohemia alone is to ſupply one third, are to be immediately raiſed, in order to replace the veteran troops which marched to the ſcene of action.

Mean while the French, on their ſide, are making all the exertions in their power to maintain, at leaſt if not to extend, their conqueſts. All the requiſition men have been ſent to the armies, and the moſt formidable entrenchments have been thrown up in the different poſts which they ſtill occupy in the vicinity of the Rhine.

In ſhort, it is the firm determination of either party to render the enſuing campaign completely deciſive; and one more important in its conſequences Europe has never yet witneſſed.

Government has received official accounts from the Mediterranean, by which it appears that the French have actually a conſiderable fleet at Toulon, but the ſhips are badly fitted, ſtored, and manned. A ſharp look out is kept, to prevent them getting to ſea.

At Corſica all is quiet. The late repotrs, via Genoa, were altogether unfounded, ſince the late interference of government; no diſturbances whatever have taken place in any part of the iſland. The Britiſh fleet was on a cruize at the time the diſpatches came away.

The Poliſh King's abdication was a point neceſſary to thoſe powers who leagued to diſmember his country, and they have ſucceeded; but it is evident in the iniquities on Poland, the political conſequences in Ruſſia, under her ſuppoſed views on Conſtantinople, are of much greater magnitude than they can prove to the other partitioning powers. Her acquiſitions in that ill-fated country led directly to the object ſhe had in view, and if death does not terminate her inſatiable appetite for dominion, we may ſoon expect to ſee her in the purſuit of her favourite ſcheme of adding Conſtantinople to her preſent unwieldy empire.

March 18.

This morning arrived a mail from Hamburgh.—The intelligence it brings is of very trivial note. Moſt vigorous preparations are every where making for the continuance of the war, at the ſame time ſpeculations reſpecting peace continue afloat.

We are aſſured by authentic information, that the preſent ſtate of France is ſuch as to afford the faireſt proſpect of ultimate ſucceſs in the neceſſary conteſt in which we have been forced to engage. The moſt complete diſſatisfaction prevails throughout the provinces, at the violent meaſures of government, which, by the moſt deſpotic exertions of authority, daily violate the laws and principles of the new conſtitution, and invade thoſe rights, and attack thoſe liberties, which it profeſſes to guard and to confirm. The forced loan, in particular, has excited the moſt general diſcontent. Petitions have been preſented againſt it from all quarters; but ſo far from producing the deſired effect, they have only been anſwered by the formation of freſh liſts, in which the number of ſubſcribers is increaſed, without any diminution of the ſum which each individual is ordered to contribute. In many inſtances, the ſum impoſed is greater than the whole fortune of the perſon who has to pay it. On this head the parties are at iſſue; the perſons taxed have peremptorily refuſed to pay, and the government have ordered their effects to be ſeized, and expoſed to public ſale.—The ſeizure will, in many inſtances, be reſiſted; and in moſt, it is expected that no body will be found to purchaſe the property ſeized.

We underſtand that the court of Madrid has yielded to the remonſtrances made by Lord Bute, and has removed the ſuſpicions entertained of his political conduct. The Spaniſh miniſters have ſent orders to Cadiz to diſmantle 20 ſail of the line, lying at that port; and a French privateer which was at Alicant, and had taken ſome of our veſſels, has been ordered from thence to Toulon.

It is the determination of the Admiralty board, we underſtand, that the number of flag officers ſhall always be a hundred; the vacancies in that number to be filled up every two years.

Sir Edward Pellew has been advanced to the rank of Baronet, for his humane and ſpirited exertions, in ſaving the lives of the troops, &c. who were on board the Dutton, when ſhe was wrecked at Plymouth. How gratifying is it to every good mind, to ſee reward thus crowning deſert!

March 19.

We have received ſuch of the Paris journals as were wanting to complete the regular ſeries, up to the 11th inſt. From theſe it appears, that though the Chouans have not made any other than temporary incurſions into the department of Finiſterre, Breſt, Quimper, &c. are in a ſtate of ſiege, under the pretext of Chouans. Nothing particular has occurred at Paris; but the directory have written a letter of thanks to Gen. Hoche for his zealous and patriotic exertions in La Vendee.

The Dutch Admiral Braak has informed the war miniſter, that ſeveral Engliſh men of war have been ſeen cruiſing off the Dogger Bank; but that until their number is increaſed, no engagement can be expected, as the Dutch ſquadron is too ſtrong for the Engliſh to attack it.

FALMOUTH, March 13.

This day arrived the following ſhips, prizes taken by Sir John Warren's ſquadron, now cruiſing off Breſt; the Feden, and Baron van Hopken, two large ſhips laden with maſt-plank, and iron, taken going into Breſt; the Sultana, a French ſhip of 500 tons, laden with wine, flour and linens, from Rochfort to Breſt; and the Nancy, Baid, from Limerick to London, captured off the Lizard by a French cutter, and recaptured by ſir John, and ſent into this port.

St. JOHN's (ANTIGUA) March 29.

The mail boat with the ſecond December and firſt and ſecond January mails arrived here yeſterday, by which we learn the arrival at Barbadoes of General Abercromby in the Arethuſa frigate.

It appears, that Admiral Chriſtian has been ſuſpended in the command of the outward bound fleet, by that brave officer Admiral Cornwallis.

Brigadier Gen. M'Kenzie and 1500 men are gone to reinforce Grenada.

April 4.

We are informed that his Majeſty's ſhip Glory, late Admiral Chriſtian's flag ſhip, in the gale of wind which forced her to return to port, ſhipped about 300 tons of water, which nearly water logged her, and with very great difficulty ſhe was floated into port.

The whole of the Cork fleet, conſiſting of about 130 ſail, arrived at Barbadoes on Friday laſt—and it is ſaid that there are now 20,000 troops in that iſland; 13 ſhips of war were at anchor there when Capt. Barnes came away; the whole of the London fleet has alſo arrived at Barbadoes, with two of Admiral Cornwallis's ſquadron, and the ſhips for this iſland may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

Gen. Leigh, in his Majeſty's ſhip Hebe, was to have ſailed on Saturday laſt, from Barbadoes for St. Kitts.

The French have been defeated in St. Vincent and Grenada, and in the former iſland they have driven the enemy into the Carib country.

A French ſhip carrying 26 guns, called the Favourite, has been taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Canada, Captain Bowen, after a chace of 48 hours. Two Engliſh tranſports which had been taken by the Favourite, with about 80 ſoldiers on board each, have been re-captured by the Canada.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, we received the pleaſing intelligence, that the whole of the iſland of Grenada (one poſt only excepted) was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh, and it was hourly expected that that poſt would ſurrender, as all ſupplies were cut off. The above we have received from the moſt undoubted authority.

NEW-HAVEN, May 4.

State of Connecticut, ſſ.

Be it known, That at the port of New-Haven, on this thirtieth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, before me Elzur Goodrich, Eſq; Notary Public by lawful authority, admitted and ſworn, reſiding in ſaid port, perſonally came and appeared Francis Brown of ſaid port, and William Stewart of Branford, in ſaid State, and were ſworn according to law, and do on oath depoſe and ſay, that he the ſaid Brown was maſter, and he the ſaid Stewart mate of the ſloop Dove, of ſaid port, on a voyage from ſaid port to the Weſt-Indies, and from thence to ſaid New-Haven; that having performed ſaid voyage to ſaid Weſt-Indies, and diſpoſed of her cargo in the iſland of Antigua, and been to no other place or iſland in the Weſt-Indies, on his homeward bound paſſage, on the 3d day of April, inſt. at one o'clock P. M. in lat. 29, 27, and long. 66, they were brought to by the Britiſh ſhip of war, the Narciſſus, they came on board the Dove, & took the papers and letters of the Dove and carried them on board the ſhip; that ſome time after an officer returned with the papers and letters, three of the letters having been opened; that the officer informed the deponents that the commander of the ſhip had ordered him to bring with him one of the ſeamen, by the name of Samuel Thrape, and accordingly compelled ſaid Thrape into the boat, and conveyed him on board the ſhip; that the Captain of the ſhip ſoon after returned Thrape, and required a younger man by the name of Benjamin Eaſtman, one of the Dove's mariners was accordingly compelled on board the ſhip, though the deponents remonſtrated, and repreſented that he was an American born, and his aſſiſtance neceſſary for navigating the Dove—that immediately after this tranſaction the ſhip hoiſted in her boat, and in hoiſting in the ſame, parted her bow tackle, and thereby hove three of her men into the ſea, that the deponents uſed their endeavours to ſave them by caſting a rope, had the fortune to ſave the life of one of them, and take him on board the Dove, whilſt the other two drowned—that while the deponents were endeavouring to ſave ſaid men, the Dove fell foul the ſhip's weather quarter and received much damage, and tore the mainſail very much; that after this misfortune, the man ſaved by the deponents was taken on board the ſhip, and the deponents requeſted the liberation of Eaſtman, but the Captain of the ſhip refuſed to diſmiſs him, and detained him—the deponents ſay that they learnt the name of the ſhip and of the Captain from the man they took from the water—who ſaid that the boats had orders not to give the real name of the ſhip or commander—the deponents further ſay, that they had a protection from the Collector's office, port of New-Haven, wherein Eaſtman was certified to be an American, and that the ſame was ſent on board the ſhip—and the deponents further teſtify that ſaid Eaſtman was a native and citizen of the United States of America, that the voyage with the deponents was his ſecond, and that his reſidence from his youth has been in the town of North-Haven, adjoining ſaid port.

FRANCIS BROWN,
WILLIAM STEWART.

In teſtimony whereof, the Deponents having firſt ſubſcribed, I have hereto ſet my hand and ſeal notarial the day and year firſt written.

ELZUR GOODRICH,
Notary Public.

BOSTON, April 27.

Intereſting extract of a letter from Capt. Jacob Williams, of this town, dated London, 27th February, 1796.

"I have been near ſix months in this city, attending the courts when ſitting. My cauſe againſt Admiral Jarvis is not yet brought on, but from the preſent appearance of things, I do not entertain a doubt of recovering my property. Indeed, ſince the exchance of the treaty, a very material alteration in the conduct and diſpoſition of the Judges, both in the courts of Admiralty, and the courts of Appeals, in our favour, is very viſible.—And if ever the American ſufferers obtain reſtitution, (of which I think there is now but little doubt) it will be owing to that wiſdom and prudence which the government of the United States has ſo fully exhibited to the Britiſh court.

"After ſaying ſo much, you will eaſily conceive the pain I feel on ſeeing ſome of the American newſpapers fraught with loads of abuſe of our worthy Preſident, and the wiſeſt and beſt friends to the conſtitution, and real independence of our country. Yet, however, I am fully perſuaded, that, although ſuch writings may cauſe ſome temporary evils, there is too much good ſenſe and diſcernment in the great body of the people, to ſuffer them to be long miſled by foreign agents or political enthuſiaſts. How widely different from its preſent happy and flouriſhing ſtate would have been the ſituation of our country, had the wild and pernicious councils of ſome of our politicians been adhered to, and followed? But through the goodneſs of God, and the wiſdom of our government, our country has become reſpected and admired by all the world"

Intereſting commercial news.

Extract of a letter from Mr Bayard, dated London, Feb. 25, 1796, to a gentleman in Beverly.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the caſe of the Relief, Capt. Cole, has been heard before the court of admiralty, and decided.—The judge has ordered the veſſel and cargo (or the value, which is the ſame thing) to be reſtored as claimed, with coſts and damages. I hope the deciſion will be as favourable in the remaining caſes that ſtand on the ſame footing, of which there are fifty-three yet to be heard and determined. A monition will reduce iſſue againſt the captors, to bring in the proceeds of ſale. Your account will be referred to the regiſter and two merchants, and whatever ſum they report, the court will order paid for your uſe."

It may be proper to obſerve—that the Relief went into the windward part of Martinique after it has been reduced by the Engliſh, and officers, &c. of the port appointed by them—who gave Capt. Cole liberty to trade: but ſoon after a tender was ſent from the fleet, and took poſſeſſion of the veſſel, and ſhe was afterwards condemned with the reſt of the veſſels at that iſland.

May 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe, to his friend in Boſton.

"You will doubtleſs have ſeen in my former letter how much the army of the Republic continues to diſtinguiſh itſelf in this quarter; it has recently ſignalized itſelf in the defence of Leoganne, the details of which I ſhall furniſh you as ſoon as leiſure permits—being unable to do it at preſent, as the veſſel which carries this on the point of ſailing, and affords me only time to inform you that the Engliſh were totally defeated the day before yeſterday—we have only to regret twenty-two Americans who have fallen victims to thoſe monſters, but in the heat of the action our brave ſoldiers could diſtinguiſh no one. Orders have juſt been iſſued concerning thoſe Americans who may attempt to furniſh the Britiſh ports. This meaſure will furniſh us with proviſions at a low rate."

NEW-YORK, May 4.

A London paper of the 10th March, received by the ſhip Aſſiſtance, brings accounts of the probability of a war between Spain and England. It is believed at Paris that it is an agreed point between France and Spain, that Spain ſhall break with Great-Britain; but before this event takes place, ſome beneficial arrangements are to be compleated. French troops are embarking on board Spaniſh ſhips for the Weſt-Indies as the moſt eligible mode of conveying reinforcements to the Iſlands.

It is ſuggeſted alſo at Paris, that the actual deſtination of the Dutch fleet which has ſailed from the Texel, is to join the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 8th March, ſtates, as report, that the Britiſh and Ruſſian miniſters are about quitting that city, on account of Mr. Gronvelle's being received as Miniſter of the French Republic.

Gen. Jourdon arrived at Bona Feb. 28.

May 6.

Yeſterday arrived at this port the ſch'r Mermaid, Capt. Taber, from the Mole and North-Carolina. Being at the Mole, the Regulus, a Britiſh 40, ſent her boat along ſide on the 27th March, and preſſed from on board his mate, Samuel Weſton, of New Bedford (Maſ.) Captain T. attempted to regain his mate the next day, but was not ſuffered to go on board the Regulus. Several other Americans were preſſed from other American veſſels by ſaid ſhip at the ſame time. It is worthy remark, that Capt. T. was from this city with a load of lumber for the Britiſh (governmental) account.

Tueſday laſt, arrived at Providence, the brig Alfred, Captain Bowler, in 48 days from Rochefort. On the coaſt of France he fell in with the wreck of a French ſhip, laden with wines, &c. On her ſtern was written, THE WASHINGTON OF ROCHELLE—ſhe ſunk while Captain Bowler was along ſide of her.

NORFOLK, April 26.

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Road, the ſchooner Eleanor, Captain Jackſon, 15 days from St. Bartholomews—4 leagues from Cape Henry was boarded by a boat from the Britiſh frigate Huſſar, who carried him with all his papers on board the frigate. Capt. Jackſon was informed that on Friday morning they took a ſhip from Havre de Grace, bound to Baltimore, and ſent her to Halifax. In the evening of the ſame day, they alſo captured the ſhip Alexander of York-Town, commanded and owned by Hugh Orr, from Liſbon, bound to this port, which they likewiſe ſent to Halifax, after taking all the men on board the frigate. After detaining Captain Jackſon one hour they ſuffered him to depart.

BALTIMORE, April 30.

We hear that the elegant buildings belonging to Meſſrs. Peters, in the city of Waſhington were conſumed by fire, on Thurſday night laſt.

MARTINSBURG, April 28.

A moſt ſavage murder was committed laſt Sunday night, on the body of Nicholas Young, an honeſt, aged citizen, living in the borders of Shepherd's-Town. About twelve o'clock on that night Mr. Young diſcovered attempts making to enter his houſe by a back window; he immediately roſe from his bed, went out of the door to the back of the houſe, where he was inſtantly ſeized, a piſtol put to his body, diſcharged, and the contents lodged in his breaſt;—he, after walking two or three paces, fell and expired: his unhappy wife, on hearing the report of the piſtol, ran to his relief, when ſhe no ſooner ſaw the partner of all ſhe held dear lying a corpſe, but an immediate attempt was made on her life by the diſcharge of another piſtol, which, fortunately, only burnt the priming in the pan, and ſhe eſcaped. From her beſt recollection, ſhe ſaw two perſons, who were acceſſary in the horrid act, and heard her huſband ſpeak to the one who ſhot him, previous to his fall; the villain's name was mentioned but ſhe diſremembers it. The cauſe of this daring attempt appears to have been from the unfortunate Mr. Young's having received a large payment the evening before, for a plantation he had ſold, and the villains apprehending the money to be in the houſe, determined on the murder, with a view to obtain it; however it was left in Shepherd's-Town the evening it was received, but the aged proprietor loſt his life by its means. A reward of 150 dollars has been offered for diſcovering the perpetrators.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.

We hear, by the way of the Illinois, that the inhabitants within the United States territory, near Detroit, have moved off, or are preparing to move to the Canada ſide of the lake, and Detroit river; and alſo, within theſe two days, from Preſqu'Iſle, we hear, that the inhabitants at the garriſon of Niagara are preparing to move; all much chagrined at the treaty with the United Stats.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

On the 3d inſtant, Don Joſeph Ignatius de Viar, his Catholic Majeſty's Conſul General, was received and acknowledged by the Preſident of the United States as Charges des affaires from Spain, in lieu of Don Joſeph de Jaudenes.

On Tueſday the third inſt. departed this life, in the twenty-firſt year of his age, Mr. ROBERT MEADE, eldeſt ſon of Mr. George Meade, merchant, of this city. The young gentleman, whoſe death is here recorded, after having given evidences of a promiſing underſtanding in the ſtudies of his earlier years, he applied himſelf to the mercantile buſineſs, with an induſtry and diſcretion which preſaged future uſefulneſs and ſucceſs. But when the time drew near for his entering on active life, he was arreſted by a painful and lingering diſorder, which at laſt ended in his diſſolution: an event diſtreſſing to his family and friends; although accompanied by all the conſolations, which ariſe from the recollection of his perſonol and domeſtic virtues; more eſecially, of his patience and piety with which he ſuſtained his tedious illneſs, the reſignation with which he drew to the end of his temporary exiſtence, and the hope which he cheriſhed and in which he died, of the happineſs of a ſtate, in which all ſorrow ſhall be done away.

His remains were on Thurſday laſt depoſited in Chriſt's Church, with thoſe of his maternal grandfather, Richard Worſam, Eſq; formerly of the iſland Barbadoes.

Extract of a letter dated Havannah, April 11, to a merchant in this city.

"The packet that arrived a few days ago from Spain, brings out an order to ſuſpend the admiſſion of veſſels from the United States with flour and proviſions into this port."

At a general meeting of the ſociety of the Cincinnati, held at Philadelphia, on the 6th of May, 1796,

George Waſhington was unanimouſly elected Preſident General of the ſociety.

Thomas Mifflin Vice-Preſident General.

Henry Knox Secretary General.

William Macpherſon Aſſiſtant General.

William Jackſon Treaſurer General.

At the election held on Monday laſt at the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, the following contributors were choſen, viz.

Managers,

Joſiah Hewes,	Samuel Coates,
Thomas Penroſe,	Pattiſon Hartſhorne,
Elliſton Perrot,	Lawrence Seckel,
Thomas Morris,	Samuel Clark
Samuel M. Fox,	James Smith, jun.
Robert Waln,	Iſrael Pleaſants.

Treaſurer,

Mordecai Lewis.

At an election held on Monday laſt, for the choice of ten Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

Directors,

William Rawle,	Joſeph P. Norris.
Thomas Parke	Mordecai Lewis.
Joſiah Hewes	Richard Wiſtar,
Richard Wells,	James Read,
Samuel M. Fox,	John Kaighn.

Treaſurer,

Richard Hill Norris.

Official account of the repulſe of the Engliſh from before Leogane.

The Engliſh at Port-au-Prince, to facilitate their meditated attack upon Leogane, which is about ſeven leagues diſtant from the firſt mentioned place, had corrupted Pierre Dieudonne and Pompee who commanded the Republican volunteers encamped in the environs of Port-au-Prince, at Le Charbonnier, Rivierefroide and Crete-a-Piquains; but the plot was diſcovered and the traitors were ſent to Leogane to be tried.

This arreſted for a ſhort time the projects of the Engliſh. They, however, having got together at Port-au-Prince the commanders of the Mole St. Nicholas, St. Marc and L'Arcahaie, digeſted their plan of artack and began its execution by driving in the poſts in the environs of Port-au-Prince. Theſe trifling advantages encouraged them in their attack upon Leogane.

The Republicans in Leogane had received information of their intentions, and had put the place in the beſt ſituation of defence. But tired of expecting the Engliſh, Rigaud and Bauvais whoſe preſence was wanted at Caye, and Jackmel, left the defence of Leogane to Renaud, having taken every previous meaſure for the ſecurity of the place.

A few days after their departure, the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of four veſſels of the line, one of three decks, ſix frigates, one corvette, ſeveral armed brigs and other veſſels, and about fifty tranſports left Port-au-Prince and appeared before Leogane.

The ſhips of war on the 21ſt of March canonaded fort Caira from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening; but the fire from the fort obliged them then to ſlip their cables and ſheer off, and to tow off one of the ſhips more diſabled than the reſt.

During this cannonade the enemy had landed their troops at Eſter and Petite-rivere, under the protection of the remaining ſhips of war. The Republican detachments appointed to prevent the deſcent, were prevented by the fire from the ſhips, and were obliged to fall back and return to town.

Major-General Bowyer, commander in chief of the enemy's troops, headed the troops, landed at Eſter, compoſed of ſeveral bodies of Engliſh infantry, and of part of the colonial cavalry, commanded by Col. Grant, and encamped on the plantation Buteau, whence he detached a ſtrong column, with four field-pieces, which commenced the attack of the town, on the ſide of the poſt called Liberty. The firing was warm on both ſides; but after half an hour's firing, the column was thrown into diſorder and were obliged to fall back upon the main body.

The diviſion that landed at Petite-riviere headed by Baron of Montalembart, compoſed of colonial forces, of emigrants of the legion of Lapointe and of the Chaſſeurs of Deſſorces, remained as a corps of obſervation.

In the night of the 21ſt to the 22d, the Engliſh conſtructed a battery oppoſite to the baſtion of liberty, at piſtol-ſhot diſtance from the foſſe. At break of day the works were perceived, and a well ſupported fire of muſquetry and artillery ſo well directed, that after a bloody conflict of three hours, the Engliſh were obliged to abandon their entrenchments.

They then attempted to carry the place by aſſault, the attack being covered by the fire of four field-pieces. They neglected no means to make this attack ſucceſsful,—laders, faſcines, &c. they had every thing in abundance. They were ſuffered to reach the edge of the foſſe, when a general fire from the garriſon, kept up with conſtancy, obliged them to fly with precipitancy. They diſperſed, abandoning their tools, arms, &c. and two braſs ſix-pounders, &c. which the Republicans took poſſeſſion of, having made a ſortie, and purſued the flying enemy.

The diviſion of Montalembert made an attempt to protect the retreat of the Engliſh with a detachment of cavalry; but a well-directed fire from the baſtion of Equality obliged them to retire.

The following intelligence was received by Captain Long, of the brig Columbia, 20 days from St. Thomas, who arrived here on the 4th inſt.

The ſhip Eliza, of Boſton, Captain Smith, from St. Maloes to Guadaloupe, was taken by the Scipio, a Britiſh 64, and carried into Martinique. Captain Smith was to be at Dominica about the 18th of April, to wait for the trial. The Daniſh ſhip Beliſbra, Capt. Bollman, from France, with paſſengers on board, was taken by the Veteran 64. It was ſuppoſed that both the above would be condemned.

Capt. Foſter, of the ſloop Hope, 26 days from L'Anſevau, left there the following American veſſels:

Schooners Charming Betſey, Philadelphia; Hero, Law, Baltimore; ſloops Maria, Hamilton, Philadelphia; Venus, New-York.

On the 15th of April ſpoke the brig Polly and Betſey, of New-London, bound home, 10 days from Jamaica. Left there the brig Lucy, of Philadelphia, to ſail in 12 days. May 2, lat. 25, 43, long. 74, 0, 0, ſpoke the ſnow Betſey, of New-York, bound from N. Carolina to Teneriffe, 3 days out.

Capt. Taber of the ſchooner Mermaid, from Cape Nichola Mole, laſt from N. Carolina, ſtates, that on the 17th March laſt, while laying at Cape Nichola Mole, diſcharging a cargo of lumber, on government account, was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Regulus, Capt. Oakes, who took his mate, Lemuel Weſton, of Maſſachuſetts, on board the frigate and detained him. Capt. Taber was not permitted to go on board the frigate to reclaim him; and was obliged to come away without him.

State of New-Jerſey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 17th, 1796.

MR. MAYHEW agreeably to leave given and in behalf of the petitioner [Jacob Parker] preſented the draught of a bill, entituled "An Act to ſupply the teſtament and laſt will of Thomas Webber," which bill was read and referred to be read on the twenty-ſeventh day of October next, when any perſon intereſted therein, having any objection to the paſſing of ſaid bill, may be heard before the houſe; the petitioner giving previous notice thereof, with a copy of thisorder, for four weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and in four public places in the county of Salem, to wit, in the town of Salem, and in the townſhips of Mannington and Upper-Penn's-Neck, and in Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove.

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

Of all which every perſon concerned is requeſted to take notice. Dated the 19th day of February, 1796.

6w. * JACOB PARKER.

CAME to the plantation of the inn-keeper, in Upper-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, the 4th inſt. a bay MARE, a natural pacer, bald face, and her right hind foot white, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW REISEN.

May 7th, 1796. *

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 29th day of April laſt, a red and white COW, wich a bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NICHOLAS KLINE.

April 30, 1796. 1

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 19th ultimo, an iron grey MARE, about two yearsold, and has one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL M'CLAAS.

May 10, 1796. *

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnerſhip of SCOTT & CAMPBELL, of Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne, merchants, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid firm, are deſired to preſent their claims to Thomas Wright, Aſſignee, at Willkeſbarre; and all thoſe indebted to the ſame, are requeſted to make immediate payment to him.

SCOTT & CAMPBELL.

Wilkeſbarre, Luzerne county, April 18th, 1796. *

THE Gentlemen compoſing the Second Troop of Bucks County Light Dragoons, and others who wiſh to join ſaid troop, are requeſted to meet at John Bradrock's, in the townſhip of Plumſted, on Monday, the 30th inſt. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, with their arms and accoutrements, in order to perform the neceſſary manoeuvres.

DAVID THOMAS, Captain.

May 4, 1796. *

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. a brown MARE, about fifteen and an half hands high, five years old this ſpring, well made for the ſaddle, ſhe is a natura trotter, four white feet, ſome white hairs about the root of her tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

May 2, 1796. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Ann Newberry, late of Worceſter townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, to

JESSE BEAN, Adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JAMES HUNTER*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands upon the ſame, are requeſted to call for ſettlement, at No. 37 North Second-ſtreet.

JAMES HUNTER,
MASKELL EWING,
JAMES STERLING,
DAVID KENNEDY, } *Executors.*

Philadelphia, March 31, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Gentlemen belonging to the Cheſter County Light Dragoons, that they are to meet at James Hollis's tavern, on the road leading from Weſt-Cheſter to the Gap, on Friday, the 29th inſt. April, at 10 o'clock in the morning preciſely, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvers.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Captain.

April 8, 1796. §

Joſeph & Jeſſe Sharpleſs,

No. 32, South Third-ſtreet,

Have received per the Hamburgh packet, and have for ſale,

A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of callicoes, furniture ditto, dimities, fuſtians, wide and narrow clouded and ſtriped nankeens, checks, ginghams, elegant veſt patterns of Camel's hair, muſlinet and Marſeilles, hoſiery, caſſimers, jeans, ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, callimancoes, ſpinnings, moreens, Iriſh linens, and dry goods in general; alſo a general aſſortment of ſaddlery and ſaddler's tools. They expect a large additional ſupply of dry goods by the firſt veſſels, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

3d month, 29th, 1796.

N. B. Alſo a number of elegant counterpanes and Merſeilles bed quilts. ‖

The imported and real bred HORSE

HIGHLANDER

Will cover Mares this Seaſon,

AT the ſtable of Jonathan Muirhead, in Hopewell townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, ſix miles from Trenton, 4 miles from Pennington, and one mile from Taylor's ferry, until Saturday, the ninth of April, then to be removed to John Parker's, in Wright's-town townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Durham road, five miles above Newtown, and ſeven miles from Corryell's ferry, and there to remain one week; then to be removed to ſaid Muirhead's, and ſo week about throughout the ſeaſon, at Sixteen Dollars the ſeaſon, and if the money is paid by the firſt of January, Twelve Dollars will be received as full pay for ſuch mares as ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands and half an inch high, remarkably well finiſhed in point of ſtrength, activity and elegance, moves equal to any horſe extant.

HIGHLANDER was bred in Great-Britain, from the beſt ſtock of turf horſes ever in Britain, without any adulteration, and imported from thence by John Harriot, Eſq; in December, 1794, was got by Bourdeaux, his dam Tetotum, by Matchem, her dam Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel, out of King Herod's dam, &c. His performances on the turf are ſuperior to any horſe ever imported, which may be ſeen at his places of ſtand in the Engliſh calendar.

JOHN PARKER,
and
JONATHAN MUIRHEAD.

April 6th, 1796.

A Meeting of the creditors of Evan Truman will be held in the townſhip of Moreland, county of Montgomery, on Monday, the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Hufty, and at the houſe of George Leſher, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at 2 o'clock P. M. All perſons having any claims, are requeſted to attend either meeting with their accounts duly atteſted, in order to ſtrike a dividend for ſettlement.

JOSEPH OGILBY,
GEORGE SHELMIER,
SAMUEL AYRS,
JACOB SOMMER, } Aſſignees.

April 4, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

THE FULL BRED HORSE

PAYMASTER,

WILL cover at the ſtable of RALPH PHILLIPS, in the townſhip of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, at SIX POUNDS the ſeaſon; but if the caſh is paid when the mare is covered, or before ſhe is taken away, FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be received as full pay for each mare which ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

PAYMASTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 15 hands 3 inches high, very lengthy and handſome; he has a remarkable fine carcaſe, bone and ſinew, and perhaps ſtands better on his legs than any other full bred horſe in America, and in point of blood, inferior to none, as will appear by the underwritten certificates, which I have in my poſſeſſion, legally authenticated.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river in Virginia, in July, 1791. He was got by Paymaſter; his dam by Otho; his grand dam by Herod; his great grand dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim.

PAYMASTER, in England, before he was imported, in the Spring Meeting races, in the year 1787, beat Belemy's Filly by Elexes, which was bought of Sir Charles Bumberry, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. each, for 50 guineas. Friday, in the ſame meeting, he beat Mr. Hullis's Barrington acroſs the flat for 25 guineas, Paymaſter carrying 8 ſtone 5lb. Barrington carrying 8 ſtone. In October 1787, he beat the Duke of Queenſbury's Flirtilla, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. for 100 guineas; on the 2d October meeting, Mr. Hodgſon's Ginger paid 50 guineas forfeit to Paymaſter.

William Cauty, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middleſex, and kingdom of Great-Britain, gentleman, maketh oath, and ſaith the annexed certificate is the hand writing of this deponent, and is true in every reſpect as is there certified.

WILLIAM CAUTY.

Sworn at Guildham, London, this 7th day of March, 1791. }
JOHN BOYDELL, Mayor.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I John Boydell, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, perſonally came and appeared before me, William Cauty, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto above mentioned, being a perſon well known and worthy of good credit, and by ſolemn oath, which the ſaid deponent then took before me, upon the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify and depoſe, to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in the ſaid annexed affidavit.

In faith and teſtimony whereof, I, the ſaid Lord Mayor, have cauſed the ſeal of the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the certificate mentioned and referred to in and by the ſaid affidavit hereunto alſo annexed. Dated in London, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal) WINDALL.

Good paſture provided upon reaſonable terms, but not to be accountable for eſcapes, &c.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

Any gentleman wiſhing any further confirmation reſpecting the regiſtering and performance of Paymaſter, may be more fully ſatisfied by applying to Gen. Cummings of Newark, or Richard Stockton, Eſq; of Princeton, who were preſent on the examination of the calendar, and found the facts above mentioned to be true.

April 2d, 1796. 6w.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

SO,

Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, attorney at law, by reaſon of his attainder of high treaſon, has been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſale of the ſaid eſtate, in the county of Northampton, do hereby give notice, that a tract of three hundred and one acres and 141 perches of land, late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, ſituate in the ſaid county, adjoining a tract of land ſurveyed for Hannah Warren; beginning at a beech, thence by land of Hannah Warren, north 45 degrees eaſt, 160 perches to a beech, thence by land of Chriſtian Huck ſouth 45 degrees eaſt, 320 perches to an aſh, thence ſouth 45 degrees weſt, 160 perches to a hemlock, thence north 45 degrees weſt, 320 perches to the place of beginning. Which *will be ſold by public vendue*, on the 21ſt day of May next, at the town of Northampton, in the county of Northampton; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to be made ſubject to the payment of the arrears of purchaſe money and intereſt, due to the Land-office. The ſaid tract of land was granted by warrant from the Land-office, dated the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1776, to Kenneth M'Culloch, and by him conveyed to the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, but is not yet patented. The terms of ſale will be as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay to the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate. And if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

STEPHEN BALLIET.

Northampton, April 6, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the employ of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, on the 28th of December, 1795, a Negro man, named PETER, the property of Eliſha Price, Eſq; of Cheſter, who had bound himſelf and heirs to liberate him, on condition of his ſerving him faithfully four years from the 1ſt of October laſt. Said Peter is 39 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſquare and well built, a little bow-legged, a ſmooth tongued artful fellow, a noted liar, a great villain, and fond of liquor. He will probably change his name and endeavour to paſs for a freeman. He had on when he went away, a new homeſpun cloth coattee and trowſers of a light colour, an old velvet jacket, and new ſtrong ſhoes with ſtrings. He underſtands farming and driving a team, can play on a fiddle, and took one with him belonging to his fellow-ſervant, and money belonging to another of his comrades. Said fellow has been a run away almoſt ever ſince he was 20 years of age; he has lived in New-Jerſey, where he changed his name to Jeffery Homes; has been a voyage or two to ſea; has lived in Philadelphia, in Bucks county, and almoſt every part of Cheſter county. In September laſt, he lived with Mr. John Crozer, in Delaware county, where he ſays he has an Indian wife; but as he has children by four black women, to all of whom he ſays he is lawfully married, it is not known to which (if to either of them) he will apply to conceal him. Said Peter had leave of abſence for four days at the time he ran away, with a permit to paſs and repaſs to and from Delaware county, to ſee his acquaintance there, and to deliver a letter to his maſter, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and to return on the 28th of December, 1795, but he has not delivered the letter, nor been ſeen in Cheſter ſince.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid by Eliſha Price, Eſq; in Cheſter, or by the ſubſcriber, on his farm, near Wilmington.

PETER JAQUETT.

Long-Hook, January 6, 1796.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forbid to employ or harbour ſaid negro. ¶

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Barndollar, deceaſed, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, yeoman, are requeſted to make payment, without delay: and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers,

DANIEL BARNDOLLAR,
CHARLES NICE, } Executors.

February 30th, 1796. ‡

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant.* He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

WHEREAS Margaret, my wife, has elop ed from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH DONELL.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 4th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt night from their reſpective maſters in this city, the three following indented German ſervants: 1. Chriſtian Henry Malchowff, aged about 26 years, ſandy hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather ſlight built, ſhrill voice, very much addicted to pleaſure, and a great gambler. He had with him an excellent dark brown mixed ſuperfine cloth coat, a lead coloured ſhort waiſted cloth coat, and other articles of dreſs, and generally looks neat and makes a good appearance, a tailor by trake. 2. John Henry Matthias, aged about 28 years, a very great ſloven, fond of ſmoaking, and very lazy, about 5 feet 10 inches high, boney and ſtout made, ſtoops, in-kneed and very clumſy in his manner, pockmarked, has loſt a fore tooth, light, almoſt ſandy hair, which he wears very full at the ſides, and twiſted and turned up behind; had on a blue ſuperfine cloth coat with yellow buttons, a green twilled old ſilk waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches with white buttons, on which are engraved a Griffin creſt, a round hat almoſt new, ſhoes with ribbons, and blue ribbed ſtockings, by trade a hair-dreſſer. 3. Henry Daniel Matthias, brother of the laſt mentioned ſervant, aged 24 years, light hair, inclining to ſandy, which he wears tied and remarkably buſhy, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, in both which he has a remarkable caſt, good teeth; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender made, in-kneed, rather clean in his dreſs; had on a dark coloured ſurtout coat, buttons of the ſame, lead coloured corduroy breeches, a pair of fancy ſtriped cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with ribbons, very long quartered, round hat half worn. As theſe ſervants were treated with great kindneſs by their maſters, it becomes the duty of every man to prevent their making off. The two laſt having very little craft about them, their deſertion is imputed to the artifice of the firſt who has proved himſelf to be a very worthleſs, deſigning and ungrateful character. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid three run away ſervants, and confine them in any priſon, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward or a proportion of that ſum for each—by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1796.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, two mare COLTS, the one a bay, and the other a ſorrel, ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABIAH TAYLOR.

4th mo. 6th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, riſing ſix years old this graſs, ſuppoſed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a ſmall blaze in her forehead, the hair ſomewhat wore off the ſide of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of fleſh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice ſhall receive 20 dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars for the mare only, and all reſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern.

JOHN TRUMAN.

Third month 28th, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3435.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the inn-keeper, in Upper-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, the 4th inſt. a bay MARE, a natural pacer, bald face, and her right hind foot white, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW REISEN.

May 7th, 1796. *

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 29th day of April laſt, a red and white COW, with a bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. NICHOLAS KLINE.

April 30, 1796. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 19th ultimo, an iron grey MARE, about two years old, and has one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL M'CLAAS.

May 10, 1796. *

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnerſhip of SCOTT & CAMPBELL, of Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne, merchants, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. All perſons having demands againſt the ſaid firm, are deſired to preſent their claims to Thomas Wright, Aſſignee, at Willkeſbarre; and all thoſe indebted to the ſame, are requeſted to make immediate payment to him.

SCOTT & CAMPBELL.

Wilkeſbarre, Luzerne county,
April 18th, 1796. *

THE Gentlemen compoſing the Second Troop of Bucks County Light Dragoons, and others who wiſh to join ſaid troop, are requeſted to meet at John Bradrock's, in the townſhip of Plumſted, on Monday, the 30th inſt. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, with their arms and accoutrements, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvres.

DAVID THOMAS, Captain.

May 4, 1796. *

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 1ſt inſt. a brown MARE, about fifteen and an half hands high, five years old this ſpring, well made for the ſaddle, ſhe is a natural trotter, four white feet, ſome white hairs about the root of her tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief ſhall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

May 2, 1796. *

State of New-Jerſey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 17th, 1796.

MR. MAYHEW agreeably to leave given and in behalf of the petitioner [Jacob Parker] preſented the draught of a bill, entituled "An Act to ſupply the teſtament and laſt will of Thomas Webber," which bill was read and referred to be read on the twenty-ſeventh day of October next, when any perſon intereſted therein, having any objection to the paſſing of ſaid bill, may be heard before the houſe; the petitioner giving previous notice thereof, with a copy of this order, for four weeks in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and in four public places in the county of Salem, to wit, in the town of Salem, and in the townſhips of Manniington and Upper-Penn's-Neck, and in Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove.

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

Of all which every perſon concerned is requeſted to take notice. Dated the 19th day of February, 1796.

6w. * JACOB PARKER.

Carpets and Carpeting.

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the beſt qualities and neweſt patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and Common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Alſo a large and general aſſortment of other goods as uſual.

N. B. To be ſold, a new two ſtory brick houſe, and two new two ſtory frame buildings adjoining with a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with ſundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above.

April 4th. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of GRIFFITH JONES, the elder, late of Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES, } Adminiſtrat.
GRIFFITH JONES, }

May 4th, 1796. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a young BAY MARE, between four and five years old, near fifteen hands high, long gaunt body and neck, being low in fleſh, with remarkable long hairs under her belly, about the middle of her mane there has been ſome hair cut off the upper ſide, ſhe is a natural trotter and moves wide in her gambrels, has a conſiderable number of ſmall warts on her noſe, with a dark liſt along her back, and a ſmall ſaddle mark made by the buckle of the crupper.

Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive forty dollars reward, or twenty dollars for the thief only.

May 1ſt, 1796. WILLIAM HAGY.

EASTON STAGES.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their ſtages for the enſuing year, in the following manner, viz. to ſet off every Monday and Wedneſday at the houſe of Adam Yohe, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, and at the houſe of Adam Hickman, at the ſign of the Green Tree, Eaſton, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia at the ſign of the White Swan, Alexander More's tavern, Race between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and George Leſher's tavern, Second between Race and Arch-ſtreets, the morning following; ſet out from ſaid places every Wedneſday and Friday morning, at five o'clock and arrive next morning at Eaſton.

Fare for each paſſenger three dollars, way paſſengers ſix pence per mile, 150 weight of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger. Any perſon wiſhing to take a ſeat, or ſend letters or baggage, will apply to the ſubſcribers or Meſſrs. More and Leſher, were books will be kept for that purpoſe.

LAURENCE ERB and
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Eaſton, April 22d, 1796.

SALE.

ON Thurſday, the 19th May, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Ahraham Boyer, Senior. deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a valuable plantation, ſituated in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, 19 miles from the city, and 2 from Norriſtown; containing 180 acres of valuable land, be the ſame more or leſs, 75 whereof is excellent woodland, 15 acres watered meadow, 6 acres under clover and timothy, in great heart, the remainder arable land, the whole under good fence, a valuable bearing orchard of 250 trees, part of which is of the beſt grafted fruit, together with a number of peach, pear and other fruit trees, there are on the premiſes, a commodious two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, a large commodious ſtone barn, with ſtabling, a diſtillery and kitchen, over a never-failing ſpring of good water. An indiſputable title will be given, and the condition of ſale made known on ſaid day, by

JOHN BOYER, } Executors.
JACOB BOYER, }

April 25th, 1796. §

LOST,

ON the 30th of March laſt, between the 2 mile ſtone, on the Oxford road, and the Philadelphia market, a parcel of Bank Notes, amounting to about 290 dollars. Whoever will give information to the Widow Heaton, at the 10 mile ſtone, in Abington townſhip, or Lewis Bender, No. 216 North Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

BENJAMIN HARMER.

April 19, 1796. *

GRAHAM & CLEMENT, Druggiſts,

At the houſe lately carried on by Delany and M'Clure, No 78, South Second-ſtreet, and at their houſe, No. 223, the north-eaſt corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets.

HAVE for ſale, a very capital collection of freſh drugs and medicines, patent medicines, ſhop furniture and ſurgeons inſtruments, juſt arrived in the Concord, from London, on the loweſt terms for caſh or the uſual credit. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at the ſhorteſt notice. Medicine Cheſts for ſhipping or private families neatly put up, with ſuitable directions for their uſe.

April 20.

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

AT his houſe, No. 60, Walnut-ſtreet, has for ſale the following articles—three or four of Longman and Brodrip's firſt patent Piano Fortes, and ſome of the plain; alſo one Chamber Organ and one Piano Forte, French made, large ſize; all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

April 27. *

NEW-YORK, May 12.

By Capt. Dickinſon, of the James, in 31 days from London, we have received London papers to the *third of April.* From them the following advices are taken, viz.

PARIS, 4 Germinal, (March 24.)

A public misfortune is announced: it appears, alas! to be too true. Pichegru has ſent in his reſignation of the command of the army of the Rhine and the Mozelle. And this reſignation was accepted on the 24th Ventoſe, (March 14) by the Directory! Each of theſe facts is equally aſtoniſhing. Pichegru has not, without the moſt powerful motives, abandoned his poſt at the moment when what was ſaid with truth of Turenne, might alſo, without flattery, be applied to him: that his reputation was worth an army. Pichegru therefore owes to France the developement or the cauſes which have obliged him to retire. If his retreat was not forced, it was daſtardly, and the effect of weakneſs. A general who has attained ſuch a degree of glory and conſideration does not belong to himſelf: he belongs to the republic, which requires from him new triumphs.

Envy, mediocrity, jealouſy, and the jacobiniſm which deteſts Pichegru, will repeat, that victory does not depend on a ſingle man: I hope ſo. But hiſtory teaches me that it may be dangerous to put it to the trial. It is not proved that without Villars, France would have been ſaved at Donain; not at Fontenai without the Marſhal de Saxe.

I know the prodigies atchieved by the enthuſiam and bravery of our ſoldiers; but I alſo know what can be effected by the name of a general, cheriſhed by his troops, dreaded by the enemy, eſteemed by his rivals, and ſo often crowned with victory. I know that we felicitate ourſelves on the court intrigue that occaſioned the diſmiſſal of Clairfayt, which alſo was called a reſignation. I know that the retirement of Pichegru will be a ſubject of joy and hope to our moſt cruel enemies at London and Vienna. I know that Germany blames the Emperor for having accepted the reſignation of Clairfayt. France will alſo blame the directory for having accepted that of Pichegru, unleſs it ſhall appear to have been determined by the moſt deciſive reaſons. The directory, and more eſpecially Carnot, in whoſe hands the war department is particularly veſted, ought to know, that if, after the retreat of Pichegru, any miſcarriage ſhould happen, the whole of the reſponſibility will lie on the government; it will unqueſtionably in ſuch caſe be ſaid, why was this reſignation accepted or called for?—Parlet.

March 25.

According to letters from Vienna, the true or pretended illneſs of the Arch-Duke Charles affords an opportunity of ſpreading the report, that Field Marſhal Clairfayt is again to be placed at the head of the armies.

Letters from the department of Indre ſtate, that ſome young men of the firſt requiſition, who refuſed to join the armies, came lately to blows with the armed force, and that in this conflict 83 lives were loſt.

7 Germinal—March 27.

It was very well for Duplanteer, in his ſpeech on the Liberty of the Preſs, to affirm, that the revolution was finiſhed, ſince we had a government organized, a conſtitution accepted, and a directory eſtabliſhed, on the principles of Republicaniſm. It is yet but the dream of a well meaning man.

If the revolution were indeed finiſhed, would there ſtill exiſt a ſyſtem of conſpiracy, as admirably planned, and as coolly proſecuted, as if Billaud Varennes was the director, and Fouquier Tinville the agent? Would the priſons be crouded with unfortunate men, who have for three months in vain demanded a trial? Would the pro-conſuls, Reverchon and Freron, have extended and prolonged thoſe arbitrary powers, which they derived not from the conſtitution? Would they continue, in the preſent day, to ſet at defiance every choice made by the people, under pretext of a law condemned by the conſtitution? Would it be permitted to ſuſpend the powers of a repreſentative of the people without even a hearing? Would they, in the boſom of the legiſlature itſelf, propoſe penal laws, and thoſe ſometimes capital, for the puniſhment of temporary delinquency? Would they with ſo much levity multiply thoſe laws, and thus degrade the gravity of legiſlative proceedings? Should we hear men, ſtained with the blood of recent ſlaughter, and covered with the trophies of pillage, declaiming on the advantages of perfect equality, and the neceſſity of a complete diviſion of land? Would they ſo ſanctimoniouſly preſerve all the elements of revolutionary committees, revolutionary armies, revolutionary tribunals, all the modes of revolutionary expreſſion, &c. Would they with ſo much cordiality bring forward the law relative to ſuſpected perſons in 1793, that law ſo revolutionary, that the author himſelf could not, in 1795, find any engine better adapted to re-kindle revolution? It cannot but be perceived that the royaliſts and the Chouans are ready to deſtroy the works which we have erected, and perfectly diſpoſed to hang all the patriots of 1789. It muſt be perceived, that the patriots of 1789 are in readineſs to ruſh upon the royaliſts and Chouans, like tigers upon their prey. Maſſacre in the ſouth! Murder in la Vendee! Pillage in Normandy! Calumny at Paris! Are we not ſtill in a ſtate of revolution?—Bulletin Politique.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Germinal, March 21.

A meſſage from the directory ſtated, that according to certain accounts from the treaſury, the forced loan had already produced 8,062.455,504 livres in aſſignats, nominal value, and 5,670,000 livres value in ſpecie.

The aſſignats in circulation are therefore reduced to leſs than 28 milliards.

MADRID, March 1.

It has been reported here, that the court of Naples intended to make a ſeparate peace under the mediation of our cabinet, but nothing is more unfounded than all that has been ſaid on this ſubject. Our court has no influence over that of Naples, where the Queen and the Emperor bear a ſovereign ſway, and is diſpoſed to make the greateſt ſacrifices to the intereſt of the houſe of Auſtria. It is this that has determined the court of Naples to ſend 20,000 men to join the Auſtrian army in Lombardy.

Theſe diſpoſitions have no connection with the preſent ſyſtem of our court—which is, to keep a watchful eye over England, whoſe views require the greateſt attention on our part; in conſequence all the orders for diſarming, which have hitherto been ſpoken of, are revoked.—A ſquadron of ten ſhips of the line and three frigates have put to ſea at Carthagena, under the command of Admiral Riots, and we underſtand they are deſtined for America. There remains in in the ſame port 15 ſhips of the line, under the command of Admiral Mazzaredo, and another ſquadron of the ſame force is in Cadiz, under the command of Admiral Langara, expecting orders to put to ſea.

If we believe the advices from the north, our court has been invited to join its mediation to that of the courts of Berlin and Copenhagen, and even of Sweden, for bringing about a general pacification. Notwithſtanding the ſucceſs with which the coalition flatter themſelves in a new campaign, the want of peace is generally felt all over Europe.

GENOA, March 20.

It is ſaid, that the French Republic on the one ſide, and the Emperor on the other, demand the poſſeſſion of the Genoeſe fortreſs of Sayona. If the report be true, it is a critical ſituation for the Genoeſe, who are thus placed between two fires.

MAYENCE, March 11.

Europe, fatigued with the calamities of the war, implores and demands with a loud voice the return of peace; the thouſands of families ruined by its ſcourge, the millions of men who have been ſnatched from the preſent generation, and ſacrificed to the ambition of ſome individuals, the falſe glory of others, and the unreaſonableneſs of a great number, have already paid too dear for that tranquility which Europe reclaims, and which it has a right to obtain. In the mean time the powers engaged in this terrible ſport of war, fatigued as they all find themſelves with four years of murder and deva-ſtion, aſſume a more commanding attitude than ever, and diſplay thoſe means of force, which muſt compleatly exhauſt them.

If we can credit the moſt accurate accounts, the French on this ſide the Wiepper, and in the neigbourhood of Duſſeldorf, have muſtered five hundred thouſand fighting men. The allies, on their part, on this ſide the Sieg, and in Hundſruck, have ſupplied their want of men by multiplied entrenchments, in ſucceſſively attacking which, the impetuoſity of the French hath been conſiderably retarded, and, by a conſiderable quantity of cavalry troops, which make a rapid charge in the places attacked. Hence we may infer, that if the approaching campaign opens ſoon, it will be more bloody than all that has preceded it, becauſe the meaſures which have been taken will render it more obſtinate, and more full of poſt manœuvring.

In the mean time, while the hour for the renewal of hoſtilities is not yet ſtruck, the belligerent powers ſeem to be occupied in ſeeking after ſome means to prevent the effuſion of blood which will follow the firſt canon ſhot. They all perceive that peace muſt be the reſult of the campaign which is about to open, and that the power, in favour of which the chance of war ſhall decide, will ſtill have occaſion to regret the loſs of its men, and the ruin of its finances; which it is now in its power to ſpare.

All the letters from Vienna, from Berlin, and from Baſle, concur in announcing that the different cabinets of Europe are approaching us with new propoſitions, which they either are making themſelves or by the mediation of neutral powers. They no more think of the ſyſtem of invaſion, or laying the foundation of a ſolid peace upon conqueſt; they add, that it only reſts with the miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty to recognize this principle. Pitt, who has ſeparated the intereſts of his nation from thoſe of the reſt of Europe, demands, they ſay, as a preliminary to all negociation, that the national poſſeſſions of Europe ſhall be reſtored to the ſtatus quo they were at the commencement of the war; but he pretends that England, which has taken nothing in Europe except Corſica, ought to be exempted from thoſe reſtrictions which the miniſter ſo obſtinately demands; and he excepts her upon a principle of injuſtice truly Machiavelian, in order to ſettle in his favour the balance of that murderous, accounts, which he contrives to lengthen excluſively for the advantage of England. Thus thoſe who abhor this miniſter, and who repreſent him as the eternal diſturber of Europe, or as the father of the Chouans of every country, ſeem to have ſome reaſon for laviſhing upon him ſuch deſignations.

In fine, time, the grand redreſſer of wrongs, will prove, in the end, whether Pitt be juſtifiable in this mode of acting in behalf of England, which. perhaps, may throw upon it the hatred of all the commercial nations in the world, a hatred to which the new Carthage may one day fall a victim.

BRUXELLES, March 16.

The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe have been removed from Bonne to Cologne, which is a more centrical ſituation for the military operations which are about to take place on the right bank of the Rhine.

They left Cologne on the 12th inſt. and on the ſame day Gen. Jourdan ſet out for Duſſeldorff, whither upwards of 20,000 men have received orders to repair with all poſſible diligence. This order appears to have been occaſioned by the movement of the Auſtrians, who have left their camp in front of the Lahn, and have advanced towards Siegbourg. Every day large bodies of the enemy's troops are perceived, from the left bank of the Rhine, coming down from the mountains, and collecting on the left bank of the Sieg.

It ſeems to be the intention of the Auſtrians to open the campaign by an attack on the entrenched camps at Oberbilick and Duſſeldorff. This laſt town, and the fortified lines eſtabliſhed for its protection, which form in front of it a complete creſcent, the two extremities of which extend to the Rhine, are in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, and capable of making a long and effectual reſiſtance.

It is conſidered as certain, that hoſtilities will commence before the end of March.

Different corps of troops, which were on their march for Coblentz and Treves, have received orders to return, and to proceed to Crevelt.

They are about to draft all the beſt troops, horſe and foot, from the nine new departments, in order to ſend them to the Lower Rhine. Some of theſe have been ſelected, and are already on their march.

DUSSELDORFF

Is the ſcene of principal preparation for opening the campaign, which both parties protract, not, we fear, in the hope of averting the calamities attendant on its commencement, but conſcious that deſtruction to their cauſe would be the conſequence of miſcarriage. The French are ſtated, between the armies of the Sambre and Meuſe, the Rhine, and Moſelle, to muſter half a million of men. The ſtatement is doubtleſs exaggerated; but their force is immenſe, and that it muſt be nearly, if not quite, equalled by the Imperialiſts, is admitted by accounts, and confirmed by circumſtances.—Dreadful muſt be the reſult, when bodies of ſuch ſtrength and enmity come in conflict. Ruſſia, occupied in the acquirement of power, has lately exchanged that part of Lithuania which is ſouth of Grodno, to the bog, with Pruſſia, which has given in exchange the conſiderable maritime town of Memel, and the extenſive country north of the Nemeene. Sweden unceaſingly ſecks to obtain that force which ſhe ſees eſſential to her independence; her wiſdom, whilſt it is poſſible, will preſerve her peace.

BRUSSELS, March 22.

A camp of reſerve is eſtabliſhed between Maeſtricht and Liege, which may ſerve as occaſion may require, either in Holland, or in ſupporting the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, on the Lower Rhine. A ſimilar camp is eſtabliſhed at Luxembourg, for the armies on the Rhine and Moſelle.

LONDON, March 26.

An Italian paper mentions, that no leſs than five prophets are now in confinement in the priſons at Rome, for predicting the fall of the popedom before the expiration of the laſt year. One of them came from England.

There is ſomething whimſical enough in the mode with which the French at Savona ſolemnized the anniverſary of their monarch's execution—every ſoldier received forty ſous in money, and a double allowance of meat and drink—reminds us of the landlord's exclamation, when Tobine, in Colman's Suicide, deſires him to give one of his favourite girls five guineas for mourning—"Ah, poor Julia, this mourning will make thee quite joyful!"

March 30.

Our recent letters from the Cape of Good Hope ſtate, that great deſertions had prevailed among our troops in that ſettlement; that they had gone into the interior part of the country, where they were very flatteringly received by the natives. The 1ſt. battalion of the 84th had loſt the greateſt number of men; the officers of the ſecond battalion, which is reduced, were expected in a ſhort time to relieve thoſe now in garriſon with the 1ſt at the Cape.

Orders have been ſent to Cork, to contract for 10,000 tons of proviſions, including flour, peas, oatmeal, &c. to be ſhipped from that port, in the courſe of the ſeaſon, for Gibraltar, to victual the garriſon, which is to receive ſufficient ſupplies of every kind in the courſe of the ſummer.

Among other ſervices performed by Sir Sidney Smith on the coaſt of France, is that of having landed 40,000 new pieces of gold coinage for the uſe of our allies the Chouans. Money is ſcarce at the bank!

The money ſpeculations in the city, and the unalterable reſolution of the bank not to diſcount, continue to produce effects, which create great alarm reſpecting the reſult of the preſent operations on the mercantile and commercial world.

Eighteen thouſand ſix hundred tons of foreign wheat are now ready to be imported from the Baltic into this country.

Yeſterday morning ſixteen carriages, filled with the attendants of the Stadtholderian family, ſet off from Pall Mall for Harwich, on their way to Berlin.

March 31.

Such is the increaſe of the value of land in the city of London, that a ſmall plot of ground in Fleet-ſtreet, part of the eſtate of one of the Royal Hoſpitals, was let on leaſe the other day to build on, at the enormous price of near three guineas per foot.

From the contents of the laſt Paris Journals, we learn, the Abbe Syeyes is the leader of the Orleans faction. It is this faction which, ſtep by ſtep, has brought the revolution to its preſent ſtage; it elevated Robeſpierre, and it deſtroyed him. It was lately divided into two parts, the violent and the moderate. The latter are the ruling party, and the former, with Syeyes at their head, ſtill retain the name. One of the Journals informs us, that Letourneur indirectly menaced Syeyes to his face, on account of the movements of the violent Jacobins, which he is ſuppoſed to direct. It is the Orlean faction that contends for making the Rhine the limits of the Republic; it is this faction which the government principally dreads, and in ſtruggling with which it is ſupported by the great body of the people, who have long been diſpoſed in favour o f moderation.

April 1.

By a veſſel arrived at Harwich, the account of the Dutch fleet having reached Bergen, in Norway, is confirmed, the whole object of their cruiſe being to convoy home their Eaſt-Indiamen, that have lain in that port during the winter. The maſter of the Dutch veſſel left the Dutch fleet in Bergen.

As Admiral Duncan was determined to watch their return from the coaſt of Norway, we are in great hops of ſpeedily hearing a very good account of the Dutchmen.

In Wedneſday's market, we are happy to ſay the price of corn experienced a farther reduction; the ſupply being greatly ſuperior to the demand. It is expected to fall farther this day.

By the Paris Journals down to the 29th ult. which we received yeſterday, we learn the important intelligence of the taking and execution of Charette, a man, whoſe enterprize and talents entitle his memory to rank with that of the moſt renowned hero of antiquity. The large and ſucceſſive armies he has collected and loſt; his brilliant victories and diſaſtrous defeats; his bravery, his fortitude, his ſtratagem, and perſeverance; his fidelity to the cauſe in which he embarked; his patience and courage in the moſt terrible reverſes; all place him as an object of admiration, and raiſe our reſentment and contempt againſt his treacherous allies, who prevailed on him to renew the war, and then abandon him to his fate. By the death of Charette and Stofflet, the Republic will probably be enabled to put an end to the war in La Vendee.

A letter from Madrid ſays, the government has revoked the order for diſmantling the navy. Should this prove true, it muſt give conſiderable uneaſineſs to the cabinet of St. James's.

We have received the Paris papers of the 26th, 27th, and 28th ult.

The papers from the 22d to the 26th are wanting. The former contain intelligence of much importance.

Charette has at length been taken and ſhot. Entirely defeated by the Republican army—his troops diſperſed and incapable of being collected again and rallied—himſelf cloſely purſued—Charette aſſumed the dreſs of a peaſant, with a hope of eluding the ſtrict ſearch that was making after him. He wandered for ſome time among the fields alone, and was at length diſcovered and purſued by a republican patrole. His ſtrength being at laſt exhauſted, he ſunk upon the ground, and was taken by two grenadiers, who carried him on their ſhoulders to the next poſt, from whence he was conveyed to Angers. At Angers he was tried, and ſentenced to be ſhot. The ſentence was immediately put into execution.

This event may be conſidered as the death blow to the Vendean war.

The negociations with Sadinia, if we may believe the accounts in the French papers, had made conſiderable progreſs when they were broken off. Sardinia had conſented to a proviſional ceſſation of Savoy and Nice; but ſhe required that this ceſſation ſhould not be definite till the general peace, and that France ſhould give his Sardinian Majeſty compenſation and indemnity.

This the French government would not conſent to, and the negociations were immediately broken off.

The Batavian convention, according to letters from the Hague, decreed, on the 10th ult. the levying of one man out of every thouſand, for the ſervice of the navy of the new republic.

The commune of Amſterdam, wiſhing to re-eſtabliſh the credit of its banks, which had been deſtroyed by the revolution, has juſt opened a loan of ſeven millions of florins, at four per cent intereſt. The property and revenues of the city are to be mortgaged as a ſecurity for the ſum, to be repaid in twenty years. The ſubſcriptions were opened on the 14th inſtant, at the treaſury of the city of Amſterdam.

The miniſterial journals, accuſtomed to blacken the French, aſſert as fact every falſehood that can be invented reſpecting the Republic, have ſo invariably repreſented the people to be in a ſtate of the utmoſt diſtreſs, and particularly for the want of food, that Mr. Dundas at times has almoſt believed his ſcheme of ſtarving them into a monarchy was ſucceeding.—It was but yeſterday morning that they gave aſſurances of a famine in France; and in ſupport of their veracity, the Sun, of laſt night, publiſhed (unthinkingly no doubt) a letter from Cowes, ſtating, that the American ſchooner Iris had arrived from Havre, where "ſeveral American merchants, who went for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of cargoes of flour, could find no ſale for that article, and are obliged at laſt to have recourſe to the Engliſh markets!" Such is the famine in France, and the plenty in England!—France is ſo overſtocked with flour, that ſhe will buy no more, and generouſly allows it to be ſent to England, where it is ſo much wanted! Mr. Pitt would rather have locked it up, and ſuffered it to rot, than that a grain ſhould have been ſent from England to France.

From the immenſe quantity of wheat at preſent on hand, we have every reaſon to expect that the price of bread will, in the enſuing week, fall to one ſhilling the quarter loaf.

The Scotch fiſheries have, this year, produced an aſtoniſhing abundance. In Botreſs alone upwards of four hundred thouſand barrels have been cured.

Ten thouſand tons of proviſions, including flour, oatmeal, &c. are now making up at Cork for Gibraltar.

April 2.

Earl Howe hoiſts his flag on board the Queen Charlotte, of 100 guns, as admiral of the fleet, and Preſident of the board of enquiry. Lord Bridport continues in the command of the channel ſquadron.

Sunday arrived at Portſmouth, admiral Gardner's ſquadron from a cruize, conſiſting of the Royal George, 100 guns, Queen, 98, Sans Pareil, 84, La Juſte, 84, Triumph, 74, Valiant, 74, Bellerophon, 74, Pallas, 32, Megaera, fire ſhip, 14.

When vice-admiral Gardner left the Weſt-India convoy, on the 1ſt inſt. they were in lat. 37, 42, N. and long. 15, W. with appearance of being able to make a ſafe and expeditious paſſage.

All the tranſports which ſeparated from rear-admiral Chriſtian's convoy have arrived ſafe in the Weſt-Indies. Intelligence to this effect has been received at the admiralty.

Admiral Colpoys immediately goes out with a fleet obſervation, of eight ſail of the line and ſix frigates.

Advices from France ſtate, that in conſequence of importations from Hamburgh, &c. they had univerſally a ſuperflux of corn.

It is now whiſpered that the laſt diſpatches from India relate chiefly to the ſituation of the company's military eſtabliſhment. The treatment of one o. the

corps of Seapoys, pre-eminently diſtinguiſhed for courage, diſcipline, and obedience, has eſtranged the affections of the people of that deſcription, and looſened the bands by which we hold our eaſtern poſſeſſions. The Seapoys have a religious prejudice, which deters them from dreſſing food on the water, and had always prevented them from embarking on ſhip board, till Lord Cornwallis ſucceeded ſo far as to prevail on them to make ſuch voyages as could be accompliſhed on victuals previouſly dreſſed;—and ſome inſtances occured, even in theſe, wherein they were ſo long kept at ſea, that they almoſt periſhed, determined rather to die, than violate what they believe the laws of God. In the eagerneſs to ſeize the colonies of our ally the Dutch, the moſt choſen battalion of Seapoys were ordered to embark for Malacca, or Batavia,—a very long voyage. They refuſed. Britiſh troops were drawn up to compel them, but they were immoveable. They were fired upon, and all of them either killed or driven into the woods, excepting about forty, who were made priſoners and executed! by this harſh proceeding, the hearts of all the Seapoys, on whom we wholly depend for the ſecurity of our Indian territories, have been loſt. The Britiſh officers, too, are generally diſcontented at the conduct of the government at Calcutta; and while the proprietors of India ſtock are amuſed with the intrigues of the Dundas Faction againſt the old owners, and the bickerings of parties in Leadenhall ſtreet, the props and bulwark of their power in the Eaſt are broken down and deſtroyed, by the miſconduct of a man, who, though an able and honorable guardian of their revenues, and ſufficiently obedient to the board of controul, is totally inadequate to the government of a vaſt empire.

Yeſterday morning we received Paris Journals of the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th; they contained no intelligence of importance that had not already been communicated. Some particulars relative to the reſignation of Pichegru, are all that are worthy of notice.

This able general, it appears, reſigned his command in conſequence of the calumnies of the jacobins, who long have accuſed him of being a Royaliſt, and who, latterly, have not ſcrupled to ſay, that he facilitated the ſucceſſes of the Auſtrians on the Rhine, with the view of inducing the Republic to make peace, and take the ancient limits as its boundary. If this be true, he deſerves death; for no general ſhould be ſuffered to counteract the Cabinet that directs him: But we doubt the fact. It appears, however, that he had loſt the public confidence, or at leaſt the confidence of the jacobins, and tinctured as the directory are with the jacobin principles, they ſeem to approve his reſignation, if they have not required it; for they have not preſſed him to continue in his office, as they did Benezech and the other miniſters, who threw up their employments for the very ſame reaſons that influenced Pichegru.

It is firmly believed by very intelligent men, that hoſtilities will not be renewed on the Rhine till September at ſooneſt. This opinion is founded on a review of the laſt campaign, and the aſpect of affairs at preſent. Laſt ſummer the overtures of negociation made by the Emperor, through the medium of his Majeſty, kept the hoſtile armies in a ſtate of neutrality till towards the concluſion of the campaign, when the French croſſed the Rhine, hoping, by that means, to force his imperial majeſty to agree to their terms. It is manifeſt that negociations now keep the parties inactive; they will probably continue to do ſo till Auguſt or September, when one or other of them may recommence the war, with the view of enforcing their claims by dint of arms; and after a laſt deſperate ſtruggle, both may be compelled to make peace before the end of the year.

ST. GEORGE's, (Grenada)
March 29.

On Tueſday night, the 22d inſtant, General Nicholls, with ſuch of his Majeſty's regular troops as could be ſpared from garriſon, the different corps of Black Rangers, and the regular and militia cavalry, took their departure from hence, in order to attack the rebels, who were aſſembled in great force on Poſt Royal Hill and La Bay. They arrived before the former place ſome time next forenoon, and were joined on Thurſday by the troops from Iſle Ronde. We are unable to lay before our readers the particulars of their operations, as no official account from any of the commanders to the beſt of our knowledge has yet come to town, and the accounts of thoſe that were preſent are variouſly related; we can only ſay that Poſt Royal Hill was ſtormed on Friday laſt, and the ſlaughter amongſt the miſcreants that defended it was dreadful, and by the ſpirited exertions of Capt. Black, with the 17th Light Dragoons, and Major Ker, with the Iſland militia cavalry, their retreat was rendered equally diſaſtrous and bloody. By the report of ſome priſoners brought to town, it appears that Fedon himſelf was preſent at the commencement of the engagement, but received a ſlight wound by the burſting of a ſhell, he immediately ſet out for La Bay, which place they ſoon evacuated, but previous to their departure they burnt the block houſe on Pilot Hill, and ſcuttled and ſunk the jack, which they had got off the reef in Marquis Bay, and was then lying at anchor in La Bay harbour. We are ſorry to mention the loſs of the Indiaman that bro't the troops from Iſle Ronde, ſhe got on ſhore on the rocks in Madame Hook's Bay, and a heavy ſurge rendered her a wreck.

Among the ſufferers in our army we have learned the names of the following gentlemen.

Major Edwards of the 3d regiment, killed.

Captain Noel, Captain John Forbes, and Lieutenant Mackay, of the Royal Black Rangers, killed.

Of the wounded is Lieutenant Colonel Dawſon, of the 8th regiment, and a Lieutenant of the 3d, whoſe name we have not learned: Lieutenant Tandy and Enſign Arbuthnot, of the 29th regiment. Of the Royal Black Rangers, Captain A. Bradner and Lieutenant Porter, and of the militia cavalry, Mr. Paul Laurent.

Of the rank and file we may with confidence ſay, the number killed does not exceed forty. Of the wounded the number is conſiderably more, but we have every reaſon to expect they will all recover.

The loſs of the enemy we cannot particularly aſcertain, but it may be averaged at 200 killed, 160 we can aſſert on the authority of a gentleman, who next morning ſaw the number of dead bodies. Among theſe he could recognize one fellow named Touchette, who had a commiſſion in his pocket as Captain of the 5th company in the 1ſt battalion of the Grenada Republican army, Andre and Frederick, both free coloured men of Gauvave, and Francois Marine, a mulatto of Petit Havre.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature of this ſtate, held at the city hall of this city laſt Saturday, ſentence of impriſonment for life, in the ſtate priſon, to be erected in the city and county of New-York, and, until its erection, in the gaol of this city, was pronounced againſt David Green, otherwiſe called Alexander Howard, for paſſing a forged bill of exchange, purporting to be drawn by Meſſrs. Browne, Benſon and Ives, merchants of Providence, on Mr. Nicholas Cooke, of this city, merchant.

A like ſentence was paſſed on Amanda Coe, for uttering a counterfeit note on the Bank of the United States.

Thomas Donnelly, for grand larceny, was ſentenced to two years impriſonment.

Several others, convicted of petit larcenies, were ordered to be impriſoned for ſhort periods.

May 13.

A London paper of the 10th March ſays, "Maret, who lately arrived from the Auſtrian priſon, has refuſed the appointment of French ambaſſador to the United States of America, and we underſtand Vincent is now deſtined for that place."

The trade of Marſeilles is ſtated in the French papers as again reviving from the ſtagnation occaſioned by the war. The circumſtance is imputed to the neutrality of a part of Italy—the peace with Spain—and to the abridged circulation of aſſignats.

The Legiſlature of France, according to the laſt accounts, were about demanding from the Executive Directory an account of the terms of peace that France had offered to any of the allies, or that the allies had offered to France.

The tragedy of Vortigern, ſaid to be the newly diſcovered production of Shakeſpeare, was preſented, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on the evening of the 2d of April, when, after a patient hearing, the audience unanimouſly refuſed admitmitting it to be the offſpring of their immortal bard.

The Spaniſh prize cauſe has been decided at the Diſtrict Court of Rhode-Iſland, in favour of the captors. Damuges 8000 dollars.

Capt. Laing, of the ſhip Albemarle, 51 days from Cadiz, was boarded on the 10th inſt. by the Britiſh ſhip of war Prevoyante, and detained three hours. Capt. Berresford preſſed three men from the Albemarle, two of them born in New-England. The reaſon Captain B. gave for this conduct was, that ſix of his men left him whilſt lying in the harbour of New-York.

NORFOLK, May 7.

A gentleman, who was in ſight of the action at Leogane, has furniſhed us with the undernamed particulars.

That on the 19th of March the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of 73 ſail, weighed anchor at Port-au-Prince. On the 21ſt they began landing the army, and by two P. M. the whole of them were aſhore; they then formed into two columns, under command of Gen. Forbes and Bowyer, one of which filed off to the eaſtward, and the other to the weſt of the town; the Swiftſure, Africa and Leviathan anchored cloſe to the fort, with ſprings on their cables, and commenced the attack. By this time the weſtern diviſion had formed, and advanced towards Leogane. In their route they paſſed through a ſugar plantation, where a large number of French troops were in ambuſh, who attacked them with great intrepidity, and obliged them to fall back, with the loſs of four hundred men killed and wounded. The French then ſet fire to the plantation, and the Engliſh troops advanced by another route cloſe to the town, and a general action commenced between the main armies, which continued without intermiſſion till dark, when the Britiſh troops fell back a mile from the town. During the night the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of an eminence that commanded the town, on which they raiſed a battery of 4 guns. On the morning of the 22d, at day light, they opened the battery, and continued playing on the town for three hours, during which time three attempts were made to ſtorm the town, but proved unſucceſsful. About 9 o'clock a body of French troops, formed into two columns, came out of Leoganne, ſtormed the Britiſh battery, and put all in it to the ſword.

On the evening of the 23d, a cutter came down from Port-au-Prince to the commodore, who fired a gun, and made the ſignal for raiſing the ſiege—by dark the troops were re-embarked, and the fleet got under way, leaving behind them a few bags of cotton and ſome horſes. Every American veſſel at Leogane was taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh fleet, and carried to Port-au-Prince. The town of Leogane was greatly injured by the ſhot from the ſhipping and 4 gun battery. The Raiſonable man of war was greatly damaged, and obliged after an hour's firing to ſlip her cables and retire.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Extract of a letter from a public functionary of St. Domingo, to a citizen in Philadelphia, dated Borne, Floreal 8th, (April 27.)

"Before this reaches you, you will undoubtedly have been informed of the pleaſing intelligence we received from France, and which bids fair to procure us an immenſe ſuperiority over the Engliſh in theſe parts. I can now announce you that citizen Roume, formerly a civil commiſſary, and now one of the five members that will compoſe the colonial directory, is arrived at Port Santo Domingo, where he will be joined by his colleagues, who are the citizens Santhonax, preſident, Raymand Leblanc, and Geraut, members of the colonial directory. The latter four are on board the fleet, which is compoſed of 42 ſhips of war, 17 French and 15 Spaniſh, with about 30,000 land troops, which will arrive in a few days at Santo Domingo, this being the appointed place of rendezvous. General Lavaux has received an official note from citizen Roume, communicating the above news. Citizen Perroud, the civil ordonator, ſet out on the 22d inſtant for Santo Domingo, in order to give information to Roume of all that has paſſed in the colony."

Capt. M'Cutcheon, on the 12th inſt. was boarded by La Concorde French frigate, ſtanding in for the capes of Virginia, the Captain of which informed a French gentleman on board Captain M'Cutcheon, that war was declared between England and Spain.

A Britiſh Packet from Falmouth arrived at New-York on Saturday.

BETHLEHEM STAGES.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their ſtages for the enſuing ſummer, in the following manner viz. to ſet off from Bethlehem every Monday and Wedneſday, at five o'clock on each of the ſaid mornings, and arrive at Philadelphia next morning, at George Leſher's tavern, in Second-ſtreet; ſet out from the ſaid place every Wedneſday at 10 o'clock, and every Friday at five o'clock, A. M.

For each paſſenger three dollars; way paſſengers ſix pence per mile; 150 weight the ſame as a paſſenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUCKENBACH.

Bethlehem, May 11 1796. ‖

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *THOMAS SAY*, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible, and legally atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN SAY, Executor.

April 28, 1796. 2 m

THE Creditors of EVAN TRUEMAN are hereby notified, that a dividend of his effects will be paid at the houſe of GEORGE LESHER, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 21ſt inſt. between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon, when all who have any demands are requeſted to attend.

JOSEPH OGELBY,
GEORGE SHELLMEYER,
SAMUEL AYRES,
JACOB SOMMER,
} *Aſſignees.*

May 12, 1796. ‖

CAME to the farm of the ſubſcriber, in Montgomery townſhip and county, on the Bethlehem road, near George Warſler's tavern, a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES, ſenior.

4th mo. 3d, 1796. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ult. a black and white COW, about eight years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſs, 5th mo. 14th, 1796. ‖

WHEREAS we, the ſubſcribers, have executed four bonds, dated the 10th day of April, 1795, to Samuel Dean, for £. 100 each, being part of the conſideration of the purchaſe of his late plantation in Hill-town, Bucks county; and as certain judgments againſt him appear to be unſatisfied, and upon which the plaintiffs are proceeding to ſell the ſaid plantation, this is to warn the public againſt taking aſſignments on ſaid bonds, as we ſhall not pay them, until ſaid payments are ſatisfied. ¶ JAMES CRAIGE,

May 10th, 1796. MARY FULTON.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 11th inſt. a Negro man, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away, who calls himſelf JACK WILSON, and ſays his maſter's name is John Hopkins, and lives in Mountholly. Said Negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wears his hair tied, and of a yellow complexion. His maſter, if any he has, is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for the expences, as the law directs, in two weeks from the date of this advertiſement, by

CLEMENT ACTON, Sheriff
of Salem county, New-Jerſey.

May 11, 1796. *

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, on the 8th of this inſt. May, living within two and a half miles of Weſt-Cheſter, an apprentice lad, named FRANCIS COX, between ſixteen and ſeventeen years of age; had on, and took with him, three ſhirts, two pair trowſers, one pair pieced at the bottom, two ſleeveleſs jackets, one of ſtriped linen, the other linſey, his outſide garment a blue coatee, the body a deep blue, and the ſleaves a pale blue twilled cloth, an half worn wool hat, and good ſhoes with ſtrings. He has a remarkable ſcar over his eyebrow, has a down look, ſpeaks thick liſps in his ſpeech, and has dark brown hair. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, or delivers him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

‡ DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WAS loſt, on the 11th inſtant, between Philadelphia and the 8 mile ſtone on the Germantown road, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing three bank notes, two of twenty, and one of ten dollars, with ſeveral other writings. Whoever has found them, and will return them to the owner, or to either of the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward. George Onckly, owner, Lewis Bender, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, Second-ſtreet, or Nicholas Kline, Flowertown.

May 14, 1796. ¶

The imported HORSE

BRITANNIC,

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

AT the ſtable of ISAAC KNIGHT, in Drinker's alley (the firſt alley below Race leading to Front-ſtreet) oppoſite the ſign of the New-York ſtage, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BRITANNIC is a full-bred hunter, imported from Briſtol, Old England, by——Biſhop, Eſq; into Annapolis, Maryland, and covered in Virginia till laſt fall. He is 15 hands and an half high, a good bay, with blacka main and tail, and a black liſt down his rump. He carries and moves equal to moſt covering horſe in the ſtate; as to his ſtrength and beauty, there are but few imported horſes that exceed him.

He will cover at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, and One Guinea the ſingle leap, or Six Pounds to inſure a foal.

N. B. Good paſture will be provided for mares coming from the country.

April 26.

SPECIMEN OF ELEGANT PRINTING.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expenſe and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen,

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Plantation or tract of land, lying in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, called PROSPECT,

ABOUT 6 miles from Joppa, and about 1 and an half from Tyſon & Lee's merchant mills, and 20 from Baltimore; containing 204 acres, about one half timber land, of good quality, a ſmall log houſe, ſome orchard, and other fruit trees; it is well watered by a number of good ſprings, and the land in general not hilly nor ſtony; late the property of Daniel Tyſon, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to JACOB TYSON, near the premiſes, WILLIAM GREGORY, No. 29, South Front-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Jenkin-town, 10 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road.

JONATHAN TYSON, Adminiſtrator.

April 22d, 1796.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain CASPER FABION, of Durham townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath for ſome time paſt propagated a report, that the right and title of my plantation in Williams townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate aforeſaid, is veſted in him, and not in me, which ſaid report I do aver to be falſe, and without the leaſt foundation. And I do hereby in this public manner, call upon the ſaid Caſper Fabion to come, in two months from this date, in order to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts and tranſactions of ſo long ſtanding between us, or he may expect to anſwer the neglect at another tribunal.

JACOB BUCHER.

Williams townſhip, Northampton county, April 6th, 1796.

WHEREAS Margaret, my wife, has elop ed from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH DONELL.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 4th, 1796.

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours, (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 12th inſtant, a negro ſlave, named ISHMEAL, well ſet, about five feet eight inches high, very ſenſible, and of a genteel behaviour, ſomething of a ſcholar, about thirty-eight years of age, his ſight ſomewhat bad, a blemiſh in one eye, if not both, but ſcarcely perceivable, the little finger on his right hand lays flat, the others on the ſame hand ſomewhat ſtiff, with a cut near his elbow, which left a ſcar; he is ſubject to drink; had on, when he went away, a led coloured full linſey coattee, trowſers of the ſame, a waiſtcoat near the ſame, with ſtriped back, a new ſurtout coat near the ſame colour, a light cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame, one brown coat, two pair of blue woolen footed ſtockings, much darned, one good fur hat, and one felt do. ſaid fellow plays well on the fiddle. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro in any goal ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. NATHANIEL VANSANT.

WAS taken up, on the 22d of March laſt, on the Briſtol road, in Bucks county, near the Croſs Roads, a ſmall bay HORSE, ſhod all round, trots and paces, two white feet, about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks, from the date hereof, according to law.

WILLIAM HART.

May 3, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Monday, the 4th inſt. April, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and one ſilver Watch ſtolen, the maker's name William Williams, London, No. 1010, Watch-makers are deſired to detect the villainy. The above reward will be paid, by

JAMES STARRETT, Watch maker.

Brandywine Manor, April 20, 1796. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JAMES HUNTER*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands upon the ſame, are requeſted to call for ſettlement, at No. 37 North Second-ſtreet.

JAMES HUNTER,
MASKELL EWING,
JAMES STERLING,
DAVID KENNEDY, } *Executors.*

Philadelphia, March 31, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Gentlemen belonging to the Cheſter County Light Dragoons, that they are to meet at James Hollis's tavern, on the road leading from Weſt-Cheſter to the Gap, on Friday, the 29th inſt. April, at 10 o'clock in the morning preciſely, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvers.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Captain.

April 8, 1796. §

Joſeph & Jeſſe Sharpleſs,

No. 32, South Third-ſtreet,

Have received per the Hamburgh packet, and have for ſale,

A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of callicoes, furniture ditto, dimities, fuſtians, wide and narrow clouded and ſtriped nankeens, checks, ginghams, elegant veſt patterns of Camel's hair, muſlinet and Marſeilles, hoſiery, caſſimers, jeans, ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, callimancoes, ſpinnings, moreens, Iriſh linens, and dry goods in general; alſo a general aſſortment of ſaddlery and ſaddler's tools. They expect a large additional ſupply of dry goods by the firſt veſſels, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

3d month, 29th, 1796.

N. B. Alſo a number of elegant counterpanes and Merſeilles bed quilts. ‖

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

THE FULL BRED HORSE

PAYMASTER,

WILL cover at the ſtable of RALPH PHILLIPS, in the townſhip of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, at SIX POUNDS the ſeaſon; but if the caſh is paid when the mare is covered, or before ſhe is taken away, FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be received as full pay for each mare which ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

PAYMASTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 15 hands 3 inches high, very lengthy and handſome; he has a remarkable fine carcaſe, bone and ſinew, and perhaps ſtands better on his legs than any other full bred horſe in America, and in point of blood, inferior to none, as will appear by the underwritten certificates, which I have in my poſſeſſion, legally authenticated.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river in Virginia, in July, 179 . He was got by Paymaſter; his dam by Otho; his grand dam by Herod; his great grand dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim.

PAYMASTER, in England, before he was imported, in the Spring Meeting races, in the year 1787, beat Belemy's Filly by Elexes, which was bought of Sir Charles Bumberry, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. each, for 50 guineas. Friday, in the ſame meeting, he beat Mr. Hullis's Barrington acroſs the flat for 25 guineas, Paymaſter carrying 8 ſtone 5lb. Barrington carrying 8 ſtone. In October 1787, he beat the Duke of Queenſbury's Flirtilla, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. for 100 guineas; on the 2d October meeting, Mr. Hodgſon's Ginger paid 50 guineas forfeit to Paymaſter.

William Cauty, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middleſex, and kingdom of Great-Britain, gentleman, maketh oath, and ſaith the annexed certificate is the hand writing of this deponent, and is true in every reſpect as is there certified.

WILLIAM CAUTY.

Sworn at Guildham, London, this 7th day of March, 1791. } JOHN BOYDELL, Mayor.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I John Boydell, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, perſonally came and appeared before me, William Cauty, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto above mentioned, being a perſon well known and worthy of good credit, and by ſolemn oath, which the ſaid deponent then took before me, upon the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify and depoſe, to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in the ſaid annexed affidavit.

In faith and teſtimony whereof, I, the ſaid Lord Mayor, have cauſed the ſeal of the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the certificate mentioned and referred to in and by the ſaid affidavit hereunto alſo annexed. Dated in London, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal) WINDALL.

Good paſture provided upon reaſonable terms, but not to be accountable for eſcapes, &c.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

Any gentleman wiſhing any further confirmation reſpecting the regiſtering and performance of Paymaſter, may be more fully ſatisfied by applying to Gen. Cummings of Newark, or Richard Stockton, Eſq; of Princeton, who were preſent on the examination of the calendar, and found the facts above mentioned to be true.

April 2d, 1796. * 6w.

A Meeting of the creditors of Evan Trum an will be held in the townſhip of Moreland, county of Montgomery, on Monday, the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Hufty, and at the houſe of George Leſher, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at 2 o'clock P. M. All perſons having any claims, are requeſted to attend either meeting with their accounts duly atteſted, in order to ſtrike a dividend for ſettlement.

JOSEPH OGILBY,
GEORGE SHELMIER,
SAMUEL AYRS,
JACOB SOMMER, } Aſſignees.

April 4, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

WHEREAS the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, attorney at law, by reaſon of his attainder of high treaſon, has been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſale of the ſaid eſtate, in the county of Northampton, do hereby give notice, that a tract of three hundred and one acres and 141 perches of land, late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, ſituate in the ſaid county, adjoining a tract of land ſurveyed for Hannah Warren; beginning at a beech, thence by land of Hannah Warren, north 45 degrees eaſt, 160 perches to a beech, thence by land of Chriſtian Huck ſouth 45 degrees eaſt, 320 perches to an aſh, thence ſouth 45 degrees weſt, 160 perches to a hemlock, thence north 45 degrees weſt, 320 perches to the place of beginning. Which *will be ſold by public vendue*, on the 21ſt day of May next, at the town of Northampton, in the county of Northampton; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to be made ſubject to the payment of the arrears of purchaſe money and intereſt, due to the Land-office. The ſaid tract of land was granted by warrant from the Land-office, dated the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1776, to Kenneth M'Culloch, and by him conveyed to the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, but is not yet patented. The terms of ſale will be as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay to the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate. And if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

STEPHEN BALLIET.

Northampton, April 6, 1796.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, two mare COLTS, the one a bay, and the other a ſorrel, ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABIAH TAYLOR.

4th mo. 6th, 1796.

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant.* He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3436.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1796.

In the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, present

His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Governor and Chancellor,

The 12th day of May, 1796.

Between Mary Kille, Samuel Kille, Matthew Gill, and Robert Brown, Esq; Executors of the last will and testament of John Kille, deceased, complainants,

and

John Beasly, defendant.

THE complainants, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, having filed their bill of complaint against the above defendant, thereby setting forth, among other things, that, in or about the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eight-four, and in the lifetime of the complainants testator, the said defendant, of the township of *Lower Alloways Creek*, in the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, being or pretending to be seized in fee, or of some other good and sufficient estate of inheritence, of, in and to a certain tract of land, in the said bill particularly mentioned, situate, lying and being on the lower side of Alloways Creek, containing, by estimation, one hundred and twenty-five acres; and that the said defendant, being justly indebted to the said testator in the sum of three hundred and seven pounds, lawful money of New-Jersey, in gold and silver coin, in order to secure the payment thereof, with lawful interest for the same, did, on the seventh day of February, in the year last aforesaid, execute unto the said testator a deed of mortgage, in fee simple, of the tract of land aforesaid, with the usual proviso or conditon of redemption, upon the payment of the said monies; and that the said sum of money, with the interest or any part thereof, had not been paid, according to the said proviso or condition; and therefore the said complainants do, in and by their said bill, pray that the said defendant may be decreed to pay them what is due upon the said mortgage, or that the said defendant, and all persons claiming under him, may be forever foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption or claim in and to the said mortgaged premises.

Now upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Mr. Amos Pearce, of counsel with the complainants, it appearing on affidavit, to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is, and hath been for upwards of one year last past, withdrawn out of the state of New-Jersey, and cannot be found within the same, so as to be served with a subpœna issued against him on the day of the filing of the said bill in this cause, and it further appearing by the certificate of the clerk that no appearance is entered in the cause, it is therefore ordered, by his excellency the Chancellor, that the said defendent do cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, according to the rules of the court, within two months from this present day, or that the bill of the complainants be taken *pro confesso*, agreeably to the directions of the act of the legislature in such case made, the complainants giving notice and making publication of this rule, as in and by the said act is provided.

R. HOWELL, Chancellor.

I do hereby certify, that the above is truly copied from the registry.

‖2m G. CRAFT, Register.

State of New-Jersey, ss.

By John Sparks, Joseph Blackwood, and James Stratton, Esqs; Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Gloucester,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by Judah Kirby (late Judah Lock) who claims one equal half part of all that tract of land, late the property of her father, Israel Lock, situated in the township of Deptford, in the said county of Gloucester, containing by estimation 600 acres, we have nominated Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Elijah Cozens, and Isaac Wilkins, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land into two equal shares or parts; and, unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of Joseph Hillman, Innkeeper, in the township of Greenwich, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the said Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Elijah Cozens, and Isaac Wilkins, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more easy partion of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common," passed November 11th, 1789.—Given under, our hands this 16th day of May, 1796.

JOHN SPARKS,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
JAMES STRATTON.

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant*. He is a stout able young man, and has about 12 months to serve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-street.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

BETHLEHEM STAGES.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their stages for the ensuing summer, in the following manner, viz. to set off from Bethlehem every Monday and Wednesday, at five o'clock on each of the said mornings, and arrive at Philadelphia next morning, at George Lesher's tavern, in Second-street; set out from the said place every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, and every Friday at five o'clock, A. M.

For each passenger three dollars; way passengers six pence per mile; 150 weight the same as a passenger.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUCKENBACH.

Bethlehem, May 11, 1796. ‖

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the subscriber, on the 8th of this inst. May, living within two and a half miles of West-Chester, an apprentice lad, named FRANCIS COX, between sixteen and seventeen years of age; had on, and took with him, three shirts, two pair trowsers, one pair pieced at the bottom, two sleeveless jackets, one of striped linen, the other linsey, his outside garment a blue coatee, the body a deep blue, and the sleaves a pale blue twilled cloth, an half worn wool hat, and good shoes with strings. He has a remarkable scar over his eyebrow, has a down look, speaks thick, lisps in his speech, and has dark brown hair. Whoever secures him in any gaol in this state, or delivers him to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WAS lost, on the 11th instant, between Philadelphia and the 8 mile stone on the Germantown road, a black leather POCKET BOOK, containing three bank notes, two of twenty, and one of ten dollars, with several other writings. Whoever has found them, and will return them to the owner, or to either of the subscribers, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE ONKLEY, owner,
LEWIS BENDER, at the sign of the Black Horse, Second-street, or
NICHOLAS KLINE, Flowertown.

May 14, 1796. ¶

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, have executed four bonds, dated the 10th day of April, 1795, to Samuel Dean, for £. 100 each, being part of the consideration of the purchase of his late plantation in Hill-town, Bucks county; and as certain judgments against him appear to be unsatisfied, and upon which the plaintiffs are proceeding to sell the said plantation, this is to warn the public against taking assignments on said bonds, as we shall not pay them, until said payments are satisfied. ¶

JAMES CRAIGE,
MARY FULTON.

May 10th, 1796.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 11th inst. a Negro man, on suspicion of being a run-away, who calls himself JACK WILSON, and says his master's name is John Hopkins, and lives in Mountholly. Said Negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wears his hair tied, and of a yellow complexion. His master, if any he has, is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out for the expences, as the law directs, in two weeks from the date of this advertisement, by

CLEMENT ACTON, Sheriff of Salem county, New-Jersey.

May 11, 1796. *

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *THOMAS SAY*, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts as speedily as possible, and legally attested, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN SAY, Executor.

April 28, 1796. 2 m.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, on the night of the 1st inst. a brown MARE, about fifteen and an half hands high, five years old this spring, well made for the saddle, she is a natural trotter, four white feet, some white hairs about the root of her tail. Whoever takes up said mare and thief shall receive the above reward, or Thirty Dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges paid, by

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

May 2, 1796. *

THE Gentlemen composing the Second Troop of Bucks County Light Dragoons, and others who wish to join said troop, are requested to meet at John Bradrock's, in the township of Plumsted, on Monday, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, with their arms and accoutrements, in order to perform the necessary manœuvres.

DAVID THOMAS, Captain.

May 4, 1796. *

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Montgomery township and county, on the Bethlehem road, near George Warsler's tavern, a red and white COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES, senior.

4th mo. 3d, 1796. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 30th ult. a black and white COW, about eight years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP PRICE.

Kingsess, 5th mo. 14th, 1796. ‖

CAME to the plantation of the inn-keeper, in Upper-Hanover township, Montgomery county, the 4th inst. a bay MARE, a natural pacer, bald face, and her right hind foot white, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW REISEN.

May 7th, 1796. *

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Montgomery county, on the 29th day of April last, a red and white COW, with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. NICHOLAS KLINE.

April 30, 1796. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Williamstown township, Chester county, about the 19th ultimo, an iron grey MARE, about two years old, and has one white foot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL M'CLAAS.

May 10, 1796. *

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Partnership of SCOTT & CAMPBELL, of Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne, merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the said firm, are desired to present their claims to Thomas Wright, Assignee, at Wilkesbarre; and all those indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment to him.

SCOTT & CAMPBELL.

Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, April 18th, 1796. *

State of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb. 17th, 1796.

MR. MAYHEW agreeably to leave given and in behalf of the petitioner [Jacob Parker] presented the draught of a bill, entituled "An Act to supply the testament and last will of Thomas Webber," which bill was read and referred to be read on the twenty-seventh day of October next, when any person interested therein, having any objection to the passing of said bill, may be heard before the house; the petitioner giving previous notice thereof, with a copy of this order, for four weeks in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and in four public places in the county of Salem, to wit, in the town of Salem, and in the townships of Mannington and Upper-Penn's-Neck, and in Woodstown, in the township of Pilesgrove.

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

Of all which every person concerned is requested to take notice. Dated the 19th day of February, 1796.

6w. * JACOB PARKER.

Carpets and Carpeting.

To be Sold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, Market-street,

BRUSSELS, Persia and Wilton Carpets and Carpeting, of the best qualities and newest patterns. A great variety of the Ingrain and Common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting. Also a large and general assortment of other goods as usual.

N. B. To be sold, a new two story brick house, and two new two story frame buildings adjoining with a lot of ground of one acre and eighty-five perches, with sundry improvements. For particulars enquire as above.

April 4th. *

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the stable of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a young BAY MARE, between four and five years old, near fifteen hands high, long gaunt body and neck, being low in flesh, with remarkable long hairs under her belly, about the middle of her mane there has been some hair cut off the upper side, she is a natural trotter and moves wide in her gambrels, has a considerable number of small warts on her nose, with a dark list along her back, and a small saddle mark made by the buckle of the crupper.

Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall receive forty dollars reward, or twenty dollars for the thief only.

May 1st, 1796. WILLIAM HAGY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of GRIFFITH JONES, the elder, late of Williamstown township, Chester county, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL JONES,
GRIFFITH JONES, } Administrat.

May 4th, 1796. *

EASTON STAGES.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will run their stages for the ensuing year, in the following manner, viz. to set off every Monday and Wednesday at the house of Adam Yohe, at the sign of the Black Horse, and at the house of Adam Hickman, at the sign of the Green Tree, Easton, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia at the sign of the White Swan, Alexander More's tavern, Race between Third and Fourth-streets, and George Lesher's tavern, Second between Race and Arch-streets, the morning following; set out from said places every Wednesday and Friday morning, at five o'clock and arrive next morning at Easton.

Fare for each passenger three dollars, way passengers six pence per mile, 150 weight of baggage the same as a passenger. Any person wishing to take a seat, or send letters or baggage, will apply to the subscribers or Messrs. More and Lesher, were books will be kept for that purpose.

LAURENCE ERB. and
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Easton, April 22d, 1796.

SALE.

ON Thursday, the 19th May, agreeably to the last will and testament of Abraham Boyer, Senior, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, a valuable plantation, situated in Norrington township, Montgomery county, 19 miles from the city, and 2 from Norristown; containing 180 acres of valuable land, be the same more or less, 75 whereof is excellent woodland, 15 acres watered meadow, 6 acres under clover and timothy, in great heart, the remainder arable land, the whole under good fence, a valuable bearing orchard of 250 trees, part of which is of the best grafted fruit, together with a number of peach, pear and other fruit trees, there are on the premises a commodious two story stone dwelling-house, with 4 rooms on a floor, a large commodious stone barn, with stabling, a distillery and kitchen, over a never-failing spring of good water. An indisputable title will be given, and the condition of sale made known on said day, by

JOHN BOYER,
JACOB BOYER, } Executors.

April 25th, 1796. §

LOST,

ON the 30th of March last, between the 12 mile stone, on the Oxford road, and the Philadelphia market, a parcel of Bank Notes, amounting to about 290 dollars. Whoever will give information to the Widow Heaton, at the 10 mile stone, in Abington township, or Lewis Bender, No. 216 North Second-street, Philadelphia, so that the subscriber may get them again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

BENJAMIN HARMER.

April 19, 1796. *

GRAHAM & CLEMENT, Druggists,

At the house lately carried on by Delany and M'Clure, No 78, South Second-street, and at their house, No. 223, the north-east corner of Second and Lombard-streets,

HAVE for sale, a very capital collection of fresh drugs and medicines, patent medicines, shop furniture and surgeons instruments, just arrived in the Concord, from London, on the lowest terms for cash or the usual credit. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at the shortest notice. Medicine Chests for shipping or private families neatly put up, with suitable directions for their use.

April 20.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th instant, out of the stable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, rising six years old this grass, supposed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a small blaze in her forehead, the hair somewhat wore off the side of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of flesh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief so that the thief be brought to justice shall receive 20 dollars reward, or sixteen dollars for the mare only, and all resonable charges paid by the subscriber, living in Sadbury township, Chester county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern,

JOHN TRUMAN.

MADRID, Jan. 29.

The entry of the King and Queen into Bajadas was very ſuperb. The city is every night illuminated. Their Majeſties alighted at the Palace of the Prince of Peace. The Prince-Royal, Princeſs of Brazil, and Infant Don Pedro, arrived at the ſame time from Liſbon, on the frontier of Portugal; magnificent tents were erected, and an interview took place between their Catholic Majeſties and the Portugueſe Princes.

February 2.

Great preparations are ſtill making in all our ports. At Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena, ſeveral more ſhips have been put in commiſſion.

LONDON, March 29.

A ſymptom of approaching peace. The vaſt contracts for powder, lately entered into by the government, are for the preſent ſuſpended; and many well-informed perſons ſay that it is not the intention of Miniſters to have them completed at all.

Intereſting particulars of Madame LA FAYETTE.

A little work by M. Marchena, lately publiſhed in Germany, under the title of "Quelques Reflections ſur les Fugitifs Francais," has produced a very conſiderable ſenſation. It is ſpoken of by M. Archenholdtz, the author of Minerva, with high praiſe. After making a very juſt diſtinction between thoſe emigrants, who, animated by fooliſh ambition, and blind attachment to the ancient ſyſtem, fled only to ſtir up foreign powers againſt their native land, and thoſe men, who fled only to ſave themſelves from the horrors of the mountain, he makes a very ſenſible reflection on the preſent poſture of things.

"In the mean time the war againſt France continues without interruption. The united powers perſiſt in their projects againſt the French Revolution; ſome of its firſt and moſt illuſtrious authors ſtill groan in the priſons of Olmutz; and it appears by their long and cruel captivity, that their oppreſſors ſtill wiſh to wage war againſt liberty, while the king of Pruſſia, brought back to juſtice by the voice of true policy, has delivered one of thoſe intereſting victims, Alexander Lameth. The narrow limits of German liberty (ſays M. Archenholdtz) reſtrain me from ſaying all that I feel upon the ſubject; but there is one fact which I ought to reveal, for the ſake of every feeling heart:

"The journey of Madame DE LA FAYETTE to Vienna was mentioned in the journals in the month of October laſt. The Emperor gave her a kind reception, and permitted her to go to Olmutz, to attend her huſband and ſoften his doom. She flew thither, and arrived with her two daughters, the one 18, the other 16 years of age. They were all ſearched with the moſt ſcrupulous care, and then thrown, as if they had been malefactors, into the depth of the dungeon, where M. De La Fayette was immured; and, from that moment to the preſent, the fate of that unhappy man has been theirs! Deprived of exerciſe, of air, of all communication with the living, this virtuous lady and her two beautiful daughters find the ſame horrors in Germany, which they ſuffered under the irons of the Jacobins in France! What a fate is theirs! Madame De La Fayette, after eighteen months of the moſt cruel impriſonment in Paris; after having by a miracle eſcaped the ſcaffold upon which all her family were immolated, ſhe traverſes the ſea to Hamburgh, arrives at Vienna, is favourably received by the Emperor, flies by his ſanction to Olmutz, and finds herſelf plunged to the bottom of a dungeon!

"Surely this muſt be without the knowledge of the Emperor: but this act of barbarity is committed under the name of a Prince with the warm affections of youth; and who enjoys the character of humanity!"

The German writer concludes with a generous ſentiment:

"How diſmal, then, is the deſtiny of ſovereigns!—they are always deceived!—The greateſt talents, and the genius even of *Frederick* himſelf, which embraced every thing, could not protect him againſt this unhappy lot, neceſſarily common to all Kings."

CHARLESTON, May 10.

The Britiſh Vice-Conſul in this city, having prayed the Circuit Court of the United States to ſtay the ſale of the ſhip Amity, a prize to the French cruizer Leo, as being in contravention to the ſtipulations containted in the 24th article of the treaty lately made with Great-Britain, the Chief Juſtice of the United States heard counſel on the petition, yeſterday, at his chambers in this city; Mr. Pringle on the ſide of the Captor; Mr. Marſhall for the Conſul. After hearing the arguments of theſe gentlemen, he granted an injunction to ſtay the ſale, until a farther hearing could be had at the Circuit Court, to be held at Columbia on the 24th inſt.

On Friday evening the armed ſchooner Les Droits D'Homme, Citizen Martinot, commander, belonging to the French Republic, arrived here from a cruize, during which ſhe captured the ſhip Ann, Davidſon, from Jamaica, bound to Glaſgow, loaded with logwood; as this ſhip was coming over the bar on Sunday morning, ſhe ſtruck on Stone's Breaker, and was loſt.

Accounts received from Martinique, on Saturday, ſay, that the Britiſh troops at Barbadoes were preparing to go againſt the Dutch ſettlements of Demarara, Iſſequibo, &c.

Captain Rea left Martinique the 12th of April. Accounts were received there of the Britiſh troops and fleet having ſailed from Barbadoes on the 10th; their deſtination was kept ſecret, though it was generally believed they were going againſt St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Andromache informs, that ſeveral of the American claims for depredations committed in the Weſt-Indies had been determined on by the Lords of Appeals in London: in every inſtance, the deciſion was in favour of the American owner.

By Capt. Park we learn that all kinds of proviſions were ſcarce at both Port-de-Paix and Cape Francois; that at the latter place, they had not had more than half allowance of bread and ſalt proviſions for their troops for ſome time. That privateers were diſpatched to bring in all American veſſels loaded with proviſions.

It was reported at Port-de-Paix, that an Ambaſſador had arrived at St. Domingo, from France, who gave them expectations of the arrival of a ſtrong fleet with 30,000 troops from France. Santhonax was expected out with the fleet.

BALTIMORE, May 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Pierres, Martinique, to his friend in this town.

"Since the arrival of the Iriſh fleet, government poſitively refuſes to ſuffer me to land any ſalt proviſions; butter and candles are included in the prohibition: There is ſuſpicions entertained of an embargo taking place here daily."

Arrived ſhip Mary, Captain Cannor, in 59 days from Liſbon, with ſalt; March 27, in lat. 35 was boarded by a French frigate, a ſloop of war, and a cutter, who overhauled his papers, treated him politely, and diſcharged him—May 12, ſpoke the brig Diſpatch, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Salem, in Maſſachuſetts.

By the William, Capt. Grant, 44 days from Havre, we have obtained Paris Gazettes to the 2d of April. Extracts follow.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.

Vice-Admiral Caſe has been appointed to the command of the ſquadron, now arming for the protection, this ſummer, of the Daniſh flag; and the ſecurity of our commerce in the North Seas. The ſquadron will conſiſt of five 74's, three 64's and five frigates. Vice-Admiral Nordenkald will be appointed to the command of the Swediſh ſquadron, which will be united with that of Denmark.

It is ſaid that Grouvel, Miniſter of the French republic, and acknowledged as ſuch, will be ſhortly going to Paris on a ſhort viſit.

STRASBURG, 3d Germinal.

I haſten to communicate to you very welcome news; the day before yeſterday citizen Bacher ſet off in very great haſte for Paris, and it is at this moment ſaid that he went to carry to the Directory the ARTICLES OF PEACE, received by an extraordinary courier from citizen Berthelemy. As ſoon as I have a confirmation of this news, I will not fail communicating it to you immediately.

Information from Landau, of 1ſt Germinal, coincides a good deal with the above paragraph, as they write from that place yeſterday, that the auxiliary troops ſtationed at Berg-Zabern, 9 miles from thence, had received orders to ſend off 150 men, in order to make room for another brigade that was expected immediately. Half an hour after, arrived an expreſs, with orders for all the auxiliary troops to fall back to Verdun. If this expreſs is to be credited, all the advanced poſts are to retrogade to the diſtance of 45 miles, the Generals of both armies having agreed that their advanced poſts ſhould be at the diſtance of 90 miles from each other.—He reported further, that in conſequence of this arrangement, the Auſtrians had entirely evacuated the left banks of the Rhine. The ſame day, at 11 P. M. arrived another expreſs, with orders that the above troops be in readineſs to march the next morning at 10 o'clock, which orders they are now preparing to execute. The arrival and the reports of the latter ſeem to confirm what was announced by the former expreſs; and every body is drawing from it concluſions favourable to peace.

The rumour which is ſpread reſpecting the Imperialiſts having re-croſſed the Rhine, ſeems to be confirmed, by our not having ſeen, for ſeveral days, any of their deſerters. Beſides, it ſeems very probable that our armies will fall back, if we conſider how generally it is believed, that the 8th and 10th diviſions only are to remain for the protection of the lines of Queſch, and to garriſon both Landau and Germerſheim. However our army is ready to take the field, and at all events to join in combat with the enemy.

PARIS, March 31.

Yeſterday Marquis Del Campo had the public audience of the Directory, and was ſolemnly acknowledged ambaſſador from the King of Spain to the French republic.

April 2.

We find in the Gazette of Stutgard a very extraordinary article, dated 19th March at 10 o'clock, A. M. which is as follows: "By a courier arrived this inſtant from the head quarters of the Auſtrians at Manheim, we have the following intelligence, dated the 18th: By the accounts of all the commanding officers at the advanced poſts, we are informed that the enemy, upon the arrival of an expreſs from Paris, have cauſed to be publiſhed in all the army, the news of a GENERAL PEACE—The ſame has been publiſhed in Landau. All the French troops have conſequently evacuated the advanced poſts occupied by them."

PORTLAND, May 9.

MUTINY!

About three weeks ſince the Snow Two Brothers, belonging to this port commanded by Capt. John Sydleman, ſailed for Liverpool in England. After having been out eight days, ſhe experienced a heavy gale, which obliged her to lay to. Towards the latter part of the ſtorm, the Capt. was informed, that the veſſel leaked. On throwing overboard a few thouſand boards which were on deck, he found that the pumps worked well enough, and apprehended no danger. After this one of the people went to the Captain, and told him he was deſired, in behalf of the crew, to inform him, that they could and ſhould no longer do their duty, unleſs he would return to ſome port in America. This alarmed the Captain, who, on converſing with the mate, whoſe name is Edward Pate, diſcovered that he (the mate) though not openly, was ſecretly concerned in the plot. Finding how affairs were ſituated, and that all refuſed to obey orders in proſecuting the voyage, the Captain was under the neceſſity of telling the crew, that they muſt ſteer the veſſel as they pleaſed. Accordingly, laſt Friday, ſhe returned into this port; and the next day a complaint being made againſt them by the Captain, before Daniel Davis, Eſq; the foregoing ſtatement appeared in evidence and furthermore, that they were inſtigated by the mate. They ſtand bound in the penalty of fifty dollars each, for their appearance at the next Diſtrict Court.

SALEM, May 17.

Capt. Buffinton arrived here on Thurſday laſt, in 48 days from Liſbon. Five days after he left the rock of Liſbon, he fell in with an Engliſh fleet, and was boarded by the officers of a ſloop of war belonging to it, by whom he was treated very civilly. They informed him, that the fleet conſiſted of 7 ſail of the line, 3 frigates, and 50 tranſports, bound to the Weſt-Indies. Two days afterwards Capt. B. fell in with a French fleet, by which he was alſo brought to and boarded. He gave them every information in his power reſpecting the Engliſh fleet; for which, from their conduct, he conjectured they were cruiſing. He ſuppoſed their force to be ſuperior to that of the Engliſh, tho' they ſtated it at about the ſame; and he ſuppoſed, if it was their wiſh, that they muſt have met with them in about three or four days after.

BOSTON, May 17.

From Tobago, April 7.

By Captain Gray, arrived Governor Linſee, in his Majeſty's ſhip Fanny, with 250 troops, to reinforce the garriſon of the Iſland. By the beſt information that could be collected, it appeared, that 140 ſail of the fleet from England had arrived at Barbadoes, among which were three ſail of the line. They brought out 21,000 troops, which were landed. An embargo exiſted in all the Britiſh Windward Iſlands.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

State of New-York, to wit.

On the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix—before me, T. Wortman, one of the public notaries aforeſaid, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, perſonally appeared Joſeph Robeſon, late a mariner belonging to the ſhip or veſſel called the Aſtrea, under the command of Capt. William Dodge, who, being by me duly ſworn, did depoſe and ſay, That he is a native of the city of New-York, and that he ſailed on board the ſaid ſhip in the beginning of the month of February laſt, bound to Bengal, in the Britiſh Eaſt-Indies: that on the early part of ſuch intended voyage, meeting with conſiderable ſtreſs of weather, they were obliged to put in at Fort Royal, in the iſland of Martinique, at which laſt place they arrived in the cloſe of February, or the beginning of March now laſt; that on the day ſubſequent to ſuch arrival he, the deponent, together with ſix other mariners then belonging to the Aſtrea, were taken in the cuſtody of an officer and preſs gang of the Majeſtic, a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, in the commiſſion and ſervice of the King of Great-Britain; that he, the deponent, together with his fellow ſeamen, were all of them poſſeſſed of regular protections, which they produced or offered to produce on that occaſion, but that theſe protections were entirely diſregarded; the reply on the part of the preſs gang declaring, "their abſolute and ſettled determination to procure ſeamen at all events;" that immediately afterwards they were placed on board the Majeſtic; that their treatment was harſh, rigid and ſevere; that for the ſpace of forty-eight hours, they were unfurniſhed with any article of ſuſtenance or food; that during their ſtay at Martinique, an Ameriean ſeaman, whoſe name this deponent does not now recollect, having endeavoured to effect an eſcape, was re-taken, and continued in irons during the ſpace of three whole days, and then ſeverely whipped; that they remainad on board the Majeſtic at the harbour at Fort Royal about four weeks, and then proceeded on a cruiſe between the Leeward Iſlands; that after cruiſing ſome little time, and touching at ſeveral of thoſe iſlands, on or about the 18th day of April, they put in at Dominique, and on the 20th of that month this deponent fortunately effected an eſcape, and this deponent, upon his oath aforeſaid, doth further declare, That during his continuance in the Majeſtic, there were upwards of ſeventy citizens and natives of America, moſt of them poſſeſſed of protections, on board of that veſſel; and that the treatment they received was exceedingly cruel and tyrannical, and much more rigid that was allowed to thoſe ſeamen who were ſubjects of Great-Britain, and further the deponent ſaith not. JOSEPH ROBESON.

Sworn this 18th day of May, 1796, before me, T. WORTMAN, Not. Public.

Names of the American citizens on board the Majeſtic, taken from the Aſtrea.

James Warren Fox, of Philadelphia.
James Burnes, of Salem.
James Nobles, of Hudſon.
Robert Robins, of New-London.

Francis Coſtigan, of New-York.
Henry Elſeworth, of ditto.

Names of Americans taken from other veſſels.

Samuel Lovette, of Salem.
Samuel Huſſey, of New-York.

Mr. Robeſon obſerves, that he was unable to obtain a general knowledge of the Americans confined on board the Majeſtic: their reſpective ſurnames were ſeldom uſed or mentioned; but they were generally called by their names of baptiſm.

The identical pen, with which Congreſs ſubſcribed the act of confederation in 1788, has lately been preſented to the Hiſtorical Society in Boſton. Alſo a human thigh bone, by a lady.

A few days ſince a circumſtance occured in this city, which no perſon can reflect on, without ſenſations of horror and deteſtation; and while we bluſh for the depravity of one of our ſpecies, cannot but regret that he, who could commit ſuch a daſtardly and ſavage action, ſhould go unpuniſhed.

A cartman, of the name of Davenport, had loaded his cart to a degree far beyond the power of his horſe to draw, who exerted his utmoſt ſtrength to move the enormous load to no effect. This ſo exaſperated the human brute, that, after having goaded and beat the unfortunate animal till his patience was exhauſted, he killed him on the ſpot, by cutting his throat!

An inſtance of this kind happened ſome time ſince in Boſton, when the ſelectmen, with a ſpirit of juſtice and true benevolence which does credit to the town, brought the offender to a public trial, and put it out of his power to repeat the crime, by incapacitating him from driving a cart thereafter. Why an offence of this kind, for an offence it certainly is, againſt every law of humanity or juſtice, ſhould not be puniſhed in this ſtate as well as another, is not eaſily accounted for.

May 20.

This morning arrived the ſchooner Regulator, Capt. Robertſon, in 21 days from Aux Cayes. The ſecond day after Capt. Robertſon's departure from Aux Cayes, he was boarded by an Engliſh ſhip of war of fifty guns, and his mate Thomas Cullion was impreſſed, notwithſtanding he had in his poſſeſſion two protections. We are alſo informed that a few days after an Engliſh convoy conſiſting of about 120 merchantmen were ſeen going into Cape Nichola Mole, apparently light under the protection of ſome ſhips of war.

May 21.

We learn from Boſton, that on Sunday laſt the ſchooner Waſhington, Capt. Eagon, anchored at that port in 22 days from Cape Francois, and corroborates the accounts already received of the arrival at St. Domingo, of ſeveral French line of battle ſhips.

Perfectability is the diſtinguiſhed characteriſtic of man: But it is through a long and painful experience that we have arrived to our preſent improved and cultivated ſtate. Every ſucceeding generation combines and arranges the accumulated knowledge of former times, and by ſlow and certain footſteps improves the condition of ſociety. Errors, which at preſent elude the graſp of intellect, will, in the progreſs of human affairs, have their æra of detection. When we look back on the hiſtory of the human mind, light and ſhade alternately exhibited to our view, ſometimes the moſt tranſporting ſcenes ariſe before us; and then again our ſenſibility is wounded by the moſt afflicting ſpectacles: Sometimes the arts and ſciences are ſeen cultivated with induſtrious attention, and of a ſudden every thing uſeful and ornamental is buried in a ſullen and impenetrable gloom: We have, however, arrived at a point of improvement, from which it ſeems impoſſible that the human mind ſhoud ever retrograde; from which there is reaſon to believe we ſhall continue to advance with accelerated progreſs. The liberty and ſocial happineſs we enjoy are the firſt fruits of philoſophy; and the aſtoniſhing revolutions, which a few years have accompliſhed in the circumſtances of nations, teach us to look forward to a happier and more proſperous time. An univerſal ſpirit of enquiry has gone forth, and no one knows to what extent the human intellect may be cultivated—ſo no one can foreſee what diſcoveries may be made, and what great events may be called into exiſtence by the induſtrious activity of a million of minds. Governments founded on the moral faculty, and originating with the people, are making their way in the world, and moral light, to uſe the language of the great, but unfortunate GERRALD, is "rolling rapidly and irreſiſtibly along." If progreſſion then be agreeable to the nature of man, how can it be imagined that the political conſtitution of our country is perfect? Many are erroneouſly led away into an opinion, that it is not ſuſceptible of higher improvement: A ſpirit of reformation is condemned by them, as a ſpirit of innovation. Does it not appear, from the diſcuſſion which lately took place on Mr. Livingſton's reſolution, relative to the treaty, that the powers of the different branches of government are not definitively marked out? and we may be aſſured that other evils will be detected, which eſcaped the wiſdom of the general convention. Let us, therefore, careſs it, as the guardian of our liberty and happineſs: But let us not imagine it perfect. The ſcience of politics is yet in its infancy. When reform is neceſſary, let reaſon and not force be regarded as the only proper and effectual weapon.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati.

"What it is owing to is not known; but certain it is that the Britiſh have altered their minds about giving up Detroit. The Indians from that way ſay, that their old father is not going to give them up yet. Their fears are getting over; they are angry with themſelves for being beat by ſo few men as they ſee at the garriſons. They ſay they were bewitched; but their conjurers will get the better next time.

"John Hamilton has given notice to the traders, not to have any goods on the roads between the garriſons from the 15th of May to the 15th of June; that he has a hint from an Indian friend, that a ſtroke may be made; and if made at all, it will be then. Hamilton gives his opinion poſitively, that if the poſts are not ſurrendered at that time, there will be a worſe Indian war than has ever yet been."

A gentlemen arrived at this place, on Tueſday evening laſt, in 20 days from Fort Waſhington, confirms the above. He converſed with Hamilton, who had intelligence from his friends amongſt the Indians that it would be dangerous to be upon the roads from the middle of April, that there was a general diſſatisfaction among the Indians, and that he certainly expected war, unleſs the taking poſſeſſion of the poſts at an early period, and ſhewing a force behind them in the country, prevent it.

In addition to the above, the Tawa chief, who was here from Sanduſky a ſhort time ago, ſaid the Indians were melancholy, and did not know what to do. The Britiſh told them it was all dark towards the United States yet. If they would wait, they would have light by and by.

Theſe particulars ſhew ſufficiently what we are to expect, if the appropriations are not made, the treaty carried into effect, and the poſts ſurrendered. It is poſſible that after all there will be a partial war; but certainly, if this point is not gained.

This country is in a ſtate of general alarm; we hear that the clergy are convening their congregations to come forward with their voice as one man, to petition the Houſe of Repreſentatives. We are aſtoniſhed at the obſtinacy of our immediate repreſentatives, Gallatin and Findley.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, dated the 16th inſt. brought by the brig Ann, Capt. Sweetſer.

"At a little after 2 o'clock on Saturday morning laſt, a fire broke out in this city at a houſe at the corner of King and Clifford ſtreets, occupied by Mr. Lyon Moſes: as the weather had been very dry for ſome time before, and the houſe being a wooden building, the flame was ſoon at a conſiderable height, and communicated with rapidity to the neighbouring buildings, moſt of which conſiſted of wood. Notwithſtanding the exertions of the citizens, the progreſs of the fire was not arreſted till ſix o'clock in the morning, during which ſhort ſpace of time, ſixty-five dwelling-houſes were deſtroyed in King-ſtreet, Clifford-ſtreet and Beresford-ſtreet. Property to a very conſiderable amount was conſumed, and upwards of ſeventy induſtrious families were driven from their dwellings. The commodious Inn of John Chriſtopher Martin, long known as the reſort of gentleman from the country, the dwelling-houſe and extenſive tannery of Mr. Chriſtopher Williman, are amongſt the moſt valuable buildings deſtroyed. The other ſufferers are, Meſſrs. Flangg, Selby, Loveday, Geddes, Da Coſta, Naſer, Gordon, Sarzedas, Lauderdale, Cameron, Wolf, Iſaacs, Moſes, Cohen, Kalkoffin, Deleon, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Mentzing, Mrs. Kempton, and a number of others, whoſe names we have not yet obtained. Beſides the dwelling-houſes above mentioned, a conſiderable number of valuable out-buildings and ſtables, between King and Meeting-ſtreets, were either conſumed or pulled down, to prevent the flames ſpreading.——At one period the proſpect was truly alarming, as the wind blew freſh at S. W. it drove large flakes of fire on ſeveral buildings at a conſiderable diſtance from thoſe on fire, but by the precaution uſed by the occupiers, of having people on the tops of the houſes with buckets of water, much miſchief was prevented. It would be improper to conclude the account of this diſaſter, without acknowledging that the citizens in general were very active in giving their aſſiſtance. Many thanks are due to the French citizens; where the greateſt exertions were wanted they attended, and with chearfulneſs and alacrity lent their aid. The maſters of the American veſſels in port and their ſailors were alſo extremely active in their endeavours to ſave their fellow-citizens property from deſtruction, and in preventing the ſpreading of the flames.

Much to the credit of ſeveral benevolent citizens, a ſubſcription was immediately ſet on foot for the relief of the poorer claſs of ſufferers, which, highly to the honour of the opulent and charitable inhabitants of Charleſton, amounted, in the evening of that day, to a very conſiderable ſum, the ſubſcription is ſtill handing about, and not a doubt can be entertained but a ſum ſufficient will be raiſed to enable thoſe who have nearly loſt their all, and who are now obliged to their friends for a ſhelter, to be comfortably ſituated before the enſuing winter."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated March 26th, 1796, to a gentlemen in this city.

"I am very ſorry to ſay that the war appears likely to continue all the preſent year, between France and England. The Emperor ſeems much inclined to make his peace with the Republic, which if he accompliſhes, I think it probable a general one will ſoon be the happy conſequence.

"I ſome time ſince adviſed you of the appointment of Don Carlos Martinez de Iruſo as Miniſter from his Catholic Majeſty to the United States, and I now have the pleaſure to inform you that his predeceſſor, our late worthy Miniſter Don Joſeph de Jaudennes, is appointed to be Intendant of the Armies and kingdom of Mayorca, which is conſidered one of the beſt intendencies in his Majeſty's gift."

Arrived the ſhip John, Capt. Turner, from Liverpool, which he left April the 1ſt. Left there the ſhip Molly, Froſt, Philadelphia; brig Catharine, Scarborough, do. to ſail in a few days after.

April 20, lat. 43, 46. long. 32, ſpoke the ſhip Waſhington of Boſton, from Charleſton, bound to London. May 12, Nantucket ſhoals bearing N. by W, 13 leagues, was boarded by the Huſſar frigate, who preſſed three of his men. having ſeveral American ſhips crews on board.

From one of them he obtained the following note:

"On the 11th May was taken by the Huſſar frigate, in lat. 40, long. 73, 30, the ſhips Congreſs, Captain Reed; Minerva, Clarkſon, both from Amſterdam; and the Elizabeth, Wood, from Waterford, all bound to New-York.

Capt. Murphy ſailed from Liſbon the 10th of April, and left there the brig Lavinia, of Philadelphia, and the United States brig Sophia, Capt. O'Brien, juſt arrived from London. No news at Liſbon.

Arrived the ſchooner Flying Fiſh, Capt. Nadal, mounting 6 carriage guns, and 32 men, laſt from Aux-Cays, who informs, that 8 days ago he fell in with a Britiſh armed brig of 16 guns, under American colours, had all her port holes ſhut—ſhortly after, opened them, and hoiſted Engliſh colours, and fired a broadſide, which did no damage—She gave chace to the privateer eight hours, but could not come up with her.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.
May 25. t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, on the 9th inſt. an indented ſervant lad, named CHARLES ROBESON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair tied ſometimes, is much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſpeaks generally Engliſh; had on and took with him, one green linſey coat, a ſtriped pattern jacket, a good felt hat, four home ſpun ſhirts, two pair linſey trowſers, one pair yellow and white ſtriped linen ditto, and one pair tow ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol of this or the adjacent ſtates, and will give informotion thereof to Mr. DANIEL VANDERSLICE, No. 89, Callowhill-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, ſhall receive the above reward.

PETER CUSTER.
May 20, 1796. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an indented German ſervant, aged about 32 years, named JOHANNES GUNEN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has grey eyes, a freſh coloured face, ſhort dark brown hair, he ſpeaks little Engliſh, though talkative, if indulged, he ſays he can ſpeak French, and underſtands it well, low Dutch is his native tongue; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a farmer brought up, ſays he was in the French army ſome time, and then ſet ſail to America from Amſterdam; it is ſuppoſed he wears a ſhort white homeſpun coat, a cocked hat flopped down before, corduroy ribbed breeches, and white jacket. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Tredryffrin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania.

¶ WATER LEEVE.
May 23d, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant German man, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, named CONRAD FREYBERGER, has grey eyes, a light ſallow complexion, his hair, which he wears ſhort, is light coloured and ſtraight, he ſpeaks but little Engliſh, though talkative, if indulged, in his own language, or in low Dutch, which he ſpeaks very well; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a baker by trade, and ſays he came from the Duke of Wertemberg's dominions. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Upper-Merion, county of Montgomery, State of Pennſylvania.

ISAAC MOORE.
May 23, 1796. ¶

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell townſhip, county of Cumberland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſt. an indented ſervant boy, named *William Watſon*, about fifteen years of age, of a fair complexion, and ſhort hair; had on, and took with him, two coats, the one long, the other ſhort, jacket and overalls, all of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two ſhirts, one new, the other old, good ſhoes, and two pair of ſtockings, a new pocket bible, and an ink-ſtand. The ſame boy got hurt in his left elbow when at ſchool, and can hardly comb his own head with ſaid hand. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and lodges him in any gaol out of this ſtate, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars, and if in the ſtate, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.
March 11th, 1796. ‡

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

AT his houſe, No. 60, Walnut-ſtreet, has for ſale the following articles—three or four of Longman and Brodrip's firſt patent Piano Fortes, and ſome of the plain; alſo one Chamber Organ, and one Piano Forte, French made, large ſize; all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.
April 27. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Barndollar, deceaſed, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, yeoman, are requeſted to make payment, without delay: and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers,

DANIEL BARNDOLLAR, } Executors.
CHARLES NICE,
February 30th, 1796. ‡

The imported HORSE

BRITANNIC,

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

AT the ſtable of ISAAC KNIGHT, in Drinker's alley (the firſt alley below Race leading to Front-ſtreet) oppoſite the ſign of the New-York ſtage, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BRITANNIC is a full-bred hunter, imported from Briſtol, Old England, by——Biſhop, Eſq; into Annapolis, Maryland, and covered in Virginia till laſt fall. He is 15 hands and an half high, a good bay, with blacka main and tail, and a black liſt down his rump. He carries and moves equal to moſt covering horſe in the ſtate; as to his ſtrength and beauty, there are but few imported horſes that exceed him.

He will cover at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, and One Guinea the ſingle leap, or Six Pounds to inſure a foal.

N. B. Good paſture will be provided for mares coming from the country.

April 26.

SPECIMEN OF ELEGANT PRINTING.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:---It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each---one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.h.c.t f.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Plantation or tract of land, lying in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, called PROSPECT,

ABOUT 6 miles from Joppa, and about 1 and an half from Tyſon & Lee's merchant mills, and 20 from Baltimore; containing 204 acres, about one half timber land, of good quality, a ſmall log houſe, ſome orchard, and other fruit trees; it is well watered by a number of good ſprings, and the land in general not hilly nor ſtony; late the property of Daniel Tyſon, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to JACOB TYSON, near the premiſes, WILLIAM GREGORY, No. 29, South Front-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Jenkin-town, 10 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road.

JONATHAN TYSON, Adminiſtrator.

April 22d, 1796.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain CASPER FABION, of Durham townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath for ſome time paſt propagated a report, that the right and title of my plantation in Williams townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate aforeſaid, is veſted in him, and not in me, which ſaid report I do aver to be falſe, and without the leaſt foundation. And I do hereby in this public manner, call upon the ſaid Caſper Fabion to come, in two months from this date, in order to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts and tranſactions of ſo long ſtanding between us, or he may expect to anſwer the neglect at another tribunal.

JACOB BUCHER.

Williams townſhip, Northampton county, April 6th, 1796. *

WHEREAS Margaret, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH DONELL.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 4th, 1796.

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours, (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 12th inſtant, a negro ſlave, named ISHMEAL, well ſet, about five feet eight inches high, very ſenſible, and of a genteel behaviour, ſomething of a ſcholar, about thirty-eight years of age, his ſight ſomewhat bad, a blemiſh in one eye, if not both, but ſcarcely perceivable, the little finger on his right hand lays flat, the others on the ſame hand ſomewhat ſtiff, with a cut near his elbow, which left a ſcar; he is ſubject to drink; had on, when he went away, a led coloured full linſey coattee, trowſers of the ſame, a waiſtcoat near the ſame, with ſtriped back, a new ſurtout coat near the ſame colour, a light cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame, one brown coat, two pair of blue woolen footed ſtockings, much darned, one good fur hat, and one felt do. ſaid fellow plays well on the fiddle. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. NATHANIEL VANSANT.

WAS taken up, on the 22d of March laſt, on the Briſtol road, in Bucks county, near the Croſs Roads, a ſmall bay HORSE, ſhod all round, trots and paces, two white feet, about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks, from the date hereof, according to law.

WILLIAM HART.

May 3, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Monday, the 4th inſt. April, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and one ſilver Watch ſtolen, the maker's name William Williams, London, No. 1010, Watch-makers are deſired to detect the villainy. The above reward will be paid, by

JAMES STARRETT, Watch maker.

Brandywine Manor, April 20, 1796. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JAMES HUNTER*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands upon the ſame, are requeſted to call for ſettlement, at No. 37 North Second-ſtreet.

JAMES HUNTER,
MASKELL EWING,
JAMES STERLING,
DAVID KENNEDY, } *Executors.*

Philadelphia, March 31, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Gentlemen belonging to the Cheſter County Light Dragoons, that they are to meet at James Hollis's tavern, on the road leading from Weſt-Cheſter to the Gap, on Friday, the 29th inſt. April, at 10 o'clock in the morning preciſely, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvers.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Captain.

April 8, 1796. §

Joſeph & Jeſſe Sharpleſs,

No. 32, South Third-ſtreet,

Have received per the Hamburgh packet, and have for ſale,

A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of callicoes, furniture ditto, dimities, fuſtians, wide and narrow clouded and ſtriped nankeens, checks, ginghams, elegant veſt patterns of Camel's hair, muſlinet and Marſeilles, hoſiery, caſſimers, jeans, ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, callimancoes, ſpinnings, moreens, Iriſh linens, and dry goods in general; alſo a general aſſortment of ſaddlery and ſaddler's tools. They expect a large additional ſupply of dry goods by the firſt veſſels, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

3d month, 29th, 1796.

N. B. Alſo a number of elegant counterpanes and Merſeilles bed quilts. ‖

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

THE FULL BRED HORSE

PAYMASTER,

WILL cover at the ſtable of RALPH PHILLIPS, in the townſhip of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, at SIX POUNDS the ſeaſon; but if the caſh is paid when the mare is covered, or before ſhe is taken away, FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be received as full pay for each mare which ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

PAYMASTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 15 hands 3 inches high, very lengthy and handſome; he has a remarkable fine carcaſe, bone and ſinew, and perhaps ſtands better on his legs than any other full bred horſe in America, and in point of blood, inferior to none, as will appear by the underwritten certificates, which I have in my poſſeſſion, legally authenticated.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river in Virginia, in July, 1791. He was got by Paymaſter; his dam by Otho; his grand dam by Herod; his great grand dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim.

PAYMASTER, in England, before he was imported, in the Spring Meeting races, in the year 1787, beat Belemy's Filly by Elexes, which was bought of Sir Charles Bumberry, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. each, for 50 guineas. Friday, in the ſame meeting, he beat Mr. Hullis's Barrington acroſs the flat for 25 guineas, Paymaſter carrying 8 ſtone 5lb. Barrington carrying 8 ſtone. In October 1787, he beat the Duke of Queenſbury's Flirtilla, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. for 100 guineas; on the 2d October meeting, Mr. Hodgſon's Ginger paid 50 guineas forfeit to Paymaſter.

William Cauty, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middleſex, and kingdom of Great-Britain, gentleman, maketh oath, and ſaith the annexed certificate is the hand writing of this deponent, and is true in every reſpect as is there certified.

WILLIAM CAUTY.

Sworn at Guildham, London, this 7th day of March, 1791. } JOHN BOYDELL, Mayor.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I John Boydell, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, perſonally came and appeared before me, William Cauty, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto above mentioned, being a perſon well known and worthy of good credit, and by ſolemn oath, which the ſaid deponent then took before me, upon the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify and depoſe, to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in the ſaid annexed affidavit.

In faith and teſtimony whereof, I, the ſaid Lord Mayor, have cauſed the ſeal of the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the certificate mentioned and referred to in and by the ſaid affidavit hereunto alſo annexed. Dated in London, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal) WINDALL.

Good paſture provided upon reaſonable terms, but not to be accountable for eſcapes, &c.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

Any gentleman wiſhing any further confirmation reſpecting the regiſtering and performance of Paymaſter, may be more fully ſatisfied by applying to Gen. Cummings of Newark, or Richard Stockton, Eſq; of Princeton, who were preſent on the examination of the calendar, and found the facts above mentioned to be true.

April 2d, 1796. * 6w.

A Meeting of the creditors of Evan Truman will be held in the townſhip of Moreland, county of Montgomery, on Monday, the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Huſty, and at the houſe of George Leſher, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at 2 o'clock P. M. All perſons having any claims, are requeſted to attend either meeting with their accounts duly atteſted, in order to ſtrike a dividend for ſettlement.

JOSEPH OGILBY,
GEORGE SHELMIER,
SAMUEL AYRS,
JACOB SOMMER, } Aſſignees.

April 4, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 30 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 318 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

WHEREAS the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, attorney at law, by reaſon of his attainder of high treaſon, has been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſale of the ſaid eſtate, in the county of Northampton, do hereby give notice, that a tract of three hundred and one acres and 141 perches of land, late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, ſituate in the ſaid county, adjoining a tract of land ſurveyed for Hannah Warren; beginning at a beech, thence by land of Hannah Warren, north 45 degrees eaſt, 160 perches to a beech, thence by land of Chriſtian Huck ſouth 45 degrees eaſt, 320 perches to an aſh, thence ſouth 45 degrees weſt, 160 perches to a hemlock, thence north 45 degrees weſt, 320 perches to the place of beginning. Which *will be ſold by public vendue*, on the 21ſt day of May next, at the town of Northampton, in the county of Northampton; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to be made ſubject to the payment of the arrears of purchaſe money and intereſt, due to the Land-office. The ſaid tract of land was granted by warrant from the Land-office, dated the 27th day of Auguſt, 1776, to Kenneth M'Culloch, and by him conveyed to the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, but is not yet patented. The terms of ſale will be as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay to the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate. And if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

STEPHEN BALLIET.

Northampton, April 6, 1796.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, two mare COLTS, the one a bay, and the other a ſorrel, ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABIAH TAYLOR.

4th mo. 6th, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Ann Newberry, late of Worceſter townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, to

JESSE BEAN, Adminiſtrator.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.